

Resettlement Plan

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Cambodia: National Solar Park Project

Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: The 230kV Transmission Line – Section III

Prepared by Electricité Du Cambodge (EDC), Kingdom of Cambodia for the Asian Development Bank.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	14
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	17
1. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts	17
2. Methodology of Detailed Measurement Survey	17
3. Scope of impacts	17
C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	24
1. Methodology	24
2. Results of the Socio-economic Survey	24
D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	30
1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation	30
2. Public Consultations and participation during the preparation of Updated LARP	30
3. Disclosure activities	34
4. Public Information, Consultation and Disclosure Activities during Implementation of the Updated LARP	34
E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	36
F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	40
1. Laws and Regulations of Royal Government of Cambodia	40
2. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009	42
3. Gap Analysis	44
4. Project Principles	48
G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	49
1. Eligibility and Entitlements	49
2. Addressing Gender Issues	54
3. Unanticipated impacts	54
H. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT	55
I. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM	56
J. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET	57
K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	61
L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	65
M. MONITORING AND REPORTING	66
ANNEXES	70
Annex 1: Due Diligence Review of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Households Affected by the Construction of 17 Power Towers under Section 3	71
Annex 2: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings and List of Participants	76
Annex 3: Summary of Replacement Cost Study	90

Annex 4: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in Khmer	103
Annex 5: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in English	110
Annex 6: Decision on Establishment of Provincial Complaint Solving Committees	115
Annex 7: DMS Questionnaire Form	121
Annex 8: SES Questionnaire Form	124
Annex 9: Grievance Registration Logbook	129
Annex 10: Letter to ADB on the COI Justification of Transmission Line of the Project	131

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of Affected Households by Project Components	18
Table 2: Number of Affected Households/ Persons by Type of Affected Assets.....	18
Table 3: Scope of Impacts on Lands.....	19
Table 4: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition.....	19
Table 5: Scope of Land Restricted on Use within the COI of the Transmission Line	20
Table 6: Number of Households with Loss of Crops/Trees	20
Table 7: Scope of Impacts on Crops	21
Table 8: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Types of Trees	21
Table 9: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Size of Trees.....	21
Table 10: Total Number of Affected Households in Each Commune Covered in the SES ...	24
Table 11: Gender of the Heads of Surveyed Households	24
Table 12: Age Distribution of Surveyed Household Heads	25
Table 13: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads.....	26
Table 14: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads.....	26
Table 15: Average Monthly Income of Surveyed AHs	27
Table 16: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Category.....	27
Table 17: Water Sources in Dry/Wet Season.....	28
Table 18: Healthcare Location in the last 12 months.....	28
Table 19: Number of Participants Attending Second Round of Public Consultation Meetings	31
Table 20: Summary of Issues Discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings	32
Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.....	34
Table 22: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Speu Province	36
Table 23: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Chhnang Province ..	37
Table 24: Gaps and gap filling between Cambodian legislation and the ADB's SPS (2009). 45	
Table 25: Entitlement Matrix	50
Table 26: Calculation of Costs for Compensation and Assistance for Construction of Section 3 Transmission Line.....	57
Table 27: Indicative Updated LARP implementation schedule	65
Table 28: LARP Internal Monitoring Indicators.....	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The Route of 230kV Transmission Line	16
Figure 2: The Flow Chart on the Procedures of GRM	39
Figure 3: EDC Organization Structure.....	63
Figure 4: SEPRO Organization Structure.....	64

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	Affected Households
APs	-	Affected Persons
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
CSC	-	Complaints Solving Committee
DDR	-	Due Diligence Review
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
EDC	-	Electricite du Cambodge
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GS	-	Grid Substation
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LARP	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PMO-1	-	Project Management Office 1
PRSC	-	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PV	-	Photovoltaic
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	-	Right of Ways
SEPRO	-	Social, Environment and Public Relations Office
SES	-	Social-Economic Survey
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	-	Safeguards Policy Statement
VAH	-	Vulnerable Affected Household

CURRENCY EQUIVALENCES

(As of 30 August 2021)

Currency Unit – Cambodia Riel (KHR) to United States Dollar (USD)

KHR 4,000.00 = USD 1.00

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Household (AH)	: Any household physically and/or economically directly affected because of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
Affected Person (AP)	: Refer to all of the people who would have their (1) standard of living adversely affected; or (2) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (3) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (4) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and “displaced person” means any of the displaced persons.
Compensation	: Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a Project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Consultations	: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out at different stages of the project and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in Khmer language that is understandable and readily accessible to affected person; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms; and (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; enables to consider the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures and implementation issues.
Corridor of Impacts (COI)	: Refers to the area within 20m of width along the transmission line (10m to each side from the centerline of transmission line) to determine the impacts on lands and assets. Land within the COI of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but will be restricted on use such as all the structures/buildings are limited on height of 3m and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off.
Cut-off Date	: Refers to the date established to determine the eligibility of the AHs/APs to receive compensation and assistance under proposed Project. Any persons who occupies in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensate and assist. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets established after the cut-off date will not be compensated. The cut-off-date for this Project is the date that EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	: Refers to a measuring activity to be conducted based on the approved detailed engineering drawings to measure and count all affected properties. This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of AHs earlier done during LARP preparation. The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS and RCS.
Economic Displacement	: Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Eligibility	:	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the Project area before the cut-off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	:	Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation for loss of affected assets and assistance to be provided to the AHs depending on the type and severity of their losses.
Income Restoration	:	Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
Inventory Losses (IOL)	of	This is the process where all affected trees and sources of income and livelihood inside the Right-of-way (ROW) are identified, and their replacement costs calculated.
Involuntary Resettlement	:	Refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated, and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state.
Land Acquisition	:	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by the government through the Project's Executing Agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purpose in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Physical Displacement	:	Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Relocation	:	This is the physical relocation of a displaced people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost Study	:	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to carry out asset valuation. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the APs and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.
Right of Way (ROW)	:	Refers to the area outside 20m of width along the transmission line (equal or greater than 10m on each side from the centerline of transmission line) to determine the impacts on trees. All tall fruit trees and other trees which pose a risk to the transmission line will be cut down. No compensation will be provided for the land within the ROW.
Severely Affected Households	:	This refers to AHs who will be (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) those losing 10% or more of their total productive assets (income generating).

Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	:	Prepared when detailed designs or land demarcation have been completed and the full impacts following a detailed measurement survey are known. The Updated LARP is an update of LARP which has been prepared based on preliminary design of the Project.
Vulnerable Groups	:	These are distinct groups of DPs who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to reestablish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise: (i) all households living below the national poverty rate established by the Government (*); (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate; (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support; (iv) elderly headed households who are landless and with no other means of support; (v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate; and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles) .

(*) This includes squatters and those without land titles

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has worked with the Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) of Cambodia to develop a National Solar Park Project. The objective of the Project is to demonstrate the ability of a large-scale solar park to produce solar energy at a competitive price, while also providing technical benefits to the national grid, and substitute for fossil-fuel and hydropower generation in the future. Expansion of solar energy production will help diversify the power generation mix and complement the existing base of hydropower plants to meet daytime peak demand and dry season shortages, as well as increase the percentage of clean energy supply, in line with the Government of Cambodia's stated greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The impact of the Project will be cost of electricity in Cambodia lowered. The Project will support the EDC to construct (i) a 100 megawatt (MW) solar power park in Kampong Chhnang Province and (ii) a transmission interconnection system to the Phnom Penh demand center to supply power to the national grid. The solar park will consist of 100 hectares (ha) of land and associated construction works (i.e. access roads, fencing, and drainage systems) to accommodate 60MW of solar photovoltaic plant capacity.

Apart from the plant site, the transmission interconnection infrastructure will be constructed that comprises (i) the 100 MW capacity pooling substation at the solar park, with two 50-megavolt-ampere transformers (and room for two additional transformers); switchgear; an ancillary system; and controls; (ii) a supervisory control and data acquisition system compatible with EDC's requirements, advanced forecasting tools, and expanded information and communication technology applications; (iii) a dedicated 230kV double circuit overhead transmission line between the solar park substation and Grid Substation (GS6) with total length of 40km; and (iv) two new bays with switchgear at GS6.

Permanent acquisition of 100.0 ha of land is needed for the construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60MW solar plant. EDC has completed the process of negotiation with the land owners in September, 2020 in order to acquire all the required lands for these components. Meanwhile, involuntary land acquisition and resettlement will be required for the construction of the 230KV transmission line.

The 230 kV double circuit overhead power transmission line will be constructed with an approximate length of 40km including 23.166 km of Sections 1 and 2 and 16.834 km of Section 3. Based on the Technical Standards of EDC, the Corridor of Impact (COI) is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) while the Right-of-Way (ROW) will be equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10m$ on each side from a central tower/pole). The lands within the COI of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but will be restricted on use such as limited height of structures/buildings within the ROW to 3 meters - and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off. All tall fruit trees and other trees within the ROW, which pose a risk to the transmission line will be cut off.

The Section 3 transmission line consists of 49 power towers and the transmission line of 16.834 km length. However, compensation and assistance payment were paid to 74 households who were affected by the construction of 17 power towers in July 2021 before the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Section 3 transmission line is updated. Therefore, the LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been updated covering only land acquisition and resettlement impacts by 32 out of 49 power towers and the transmission line. The Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been prepared based on detailed engineering design of the transmission line alignment; the results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for the affected land and assets of local people; the results of information disclosure and consultation carried out with affected persons (APs) and communities; and Replacement Cost Study (RCS) on the affected lands and assets by the section.

A resettlement due diligence review on land acquisition of the 17 power towers has been also carried out to examine whether the land acquisition and resettlement, compensation and assistance implemented to the affected households (AHs) by 17 power towers is compliant with the Project's land acquisition and resettlement policy and requirements of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line or not. A corrective action plan (CAP) has been developed to ensure that the households affected by land acquisition for the 17 power towers are provided with the entitlements in accordance with those specified in this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Land acquisition will be required for the construction of 32 power towers and for 16.834 km of the transmission line. For the construction of power towers, an area of 225 m² of land (15 x 15 m) will be permanently acquired for constructing the foundation of each power tower. To identify the scope of impacts of the transmission line's COI, a COI of 20m was applied (10m one each side from a central tower/pole) to determine the impacts on assets within the COI. Land within the COI will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off.

The Social, Environment and Public Relations Office (SEPRO) under EDC carried out the DMS in May, June and early August, 2021 to measure the affected lands and non-land assets of AHs/APs. A total of 100 AHs (with 421 APs) will be affected by land acquisition by 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line. Those include 67 households (286 persons) are with land within the COI of the transmission line that will be restricted on land use; and 31 households (129 persons) are with impacts by both components (construction of power towers and transmission line). Among the 100 AHs, two AHs (6 APs) are with loss of trees only, hence, total number of AHs with land affected is 98 AHs (415 APs).

For construction of the 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line, a total area of 199,150 m² of lands will be affected, consisting of 7,200 m² of lands that will be acquired permanently for the construction of the 32 power towers and 191,950 m² of lands within the COI of the transmission line that will be restricted on land use. The area of lands to be permanently acquired for the components includes 423 m² of residential land; 4,427 m² of paddy land; and 2,350 m² of land for other annual crops. Thirty-one (31) AHs (129 APs) are with lands permanently recovered that include two (02) households (7 persons) who have residential land affected; 22 households (85 APs) whose paddy land is affected and seven (07) households (37 persons) with loss of land for other annual crops. The transmission line also causes restriction on the area of 191,950 m² of lands including 8,730 m² of residential land that belongs to eight (08) households (39 APs); 121,710 m² of paddy land owned by 73 AHs (306 APs) and 61,510 m² of land for other annual crops of 17 AHs (73 APs).

In addition, the construction of the 32 power towers and the transmission line also causes impacts on 866 trees of 38 AHs (145 APs) and 189,997 m² of paddy and other annual crops cultivated and owned by 98 AHs (415 APs). Nine (09) AHs (25 APs) out of 100 AHs by the components are categorized as vulnerable AHs, of which four (04) AHs (13 APs) are female-headed households with dependents) and five (05) AHs (12 APs) are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. None of the 100 AHs will be severely affected as all the AHs will lose less than 10% of total productive land holding/income generating assets of the household and no AHs have to relocate due to the construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Two rounds of public consultations were carried out at district and commune levels during updating of the LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The first public consultation meeting was held in Odongk district in November 2020 with the participation of representatives of councils of districts and communes where the transmission line traverses; district sectoral offices such as environmental office, rural development office, etc. and the village chiefs. The number of the participants in this meeting is 67 and two of those are females. The second round of public consultation included 11 public meetings at commune level held from May to August 2021. A total of 145 people attended these meetings including 98 males and 47 females. The information shared and discussed with the meeting participants included: (i) the detailed engineering design of the Project; (ii) the scope of land acquisition and resettlement caused by Section 3 Transmission Line of the Project; (iii) the principles of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Project (such as cut-off date, eligibility, proposed entitlements, etc.); (iv) the proposed implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance and civil works of Section 3 Transmission Line; and (v) the proposed project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). To supplement the public consultation meetings, two Focus-Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted with a group of women (4 participants) and a group of men (10 participants). All the suggestion, opinions and concerns raised by the meeting participants have been addressed and incorporated into this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The Project Information Booklet (PIB) was prepared in Khmer language and copies of the PIB were provided to all the participants in the meetings.

EDC is responsible for publishing the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line once the updated LARP is acceptable to ADB. After getting approval by EDC and ADB, a summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to stakeholders and APs. Summary of agreed Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line will also be translated to Khmer and distributed to APs, local authorities and other relevant agencies. This document will also be posted in public areas of the Project villages. The Updated LARP will be disclosed to affected communities and uploaded on websites of ADB and EDC prior to its implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was prepared to ensure that all complaints raised by local people and community regarding land acquisition, compensation and assistance; and other aspects of the Project in general, of Section 3 transmission line in particular, would be resolved in a timely manner. The GRM was shared and discussed with AHs during the public consultation meetings held at commune level and it was also included in the PIB which was provided to participants in these meetings. To ensure the effectiveness of the GRM, a Provincial Complaint Solving Committee (CSC) was established in each province of the Project. The chairman of the CSC was the Deputy Provincial Governor of the province and other members of CSC were the representatives of various Provincial Departments such as Provincial Mines and Energy, Provincial Police Commissioner, etc. APs can formally lodge their grievance at communal, district, and provincial CSC level through standard procedures as specified in this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The complainants will be exempted from all administrative fees except for legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

Eligibility and Entitlements

The cut-off date for this Project was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. For the Section 3 Transmission Line, it was January 30th, 2020 and January 31st, 2020 in Kampong Chhnang province and Kampong Speu province, respectively. Any people who settle in the Project areas or build new structures or expanding existing structures after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance by the Project. The information related to the cut-off date was included in the PIB which was shared to all the participants during the public consultation meetings.

The entitlement matrix and its application cover the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to AHs. The matrix has been prepared in accordance with principles of Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for land acquisition for Externally Financial Projects in Cambodia and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The affected lands and crops/trees of AHs will be compensated at full replacement cost.

Resettlement Budget

The compensation and assistance payment of the Project will be prepared by the EDC. SEPRO under EDC is responsible for implementing the process of disbursement of the compensation and assistance payment to AHs once the Updated LARP for Section 3 Transmission Line is agreed. The calculated budget for compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Section 3 Transmission Line is \$371,032.66. This budget includes cost for compensation and assistance for affected lands and non-land assets by the construction of the 32 power towers and the transmission line and also the budget for implementation of the CAP for the implemented compensation and assistance to the AHs by 17 power towers; administration cost; and contingency cost.

Institutional Arrangements

EDC is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project while the Project Management Office – 1 (PMO-1) is the implementing Agency (IA) of the Project. SEPRO is responsible for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Project. At provincial level, SEPRO will be assisted by Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee and the concerned local authorities (province, district, commune and village levels) in implementing and monitoring of implementation of the Updated LARP.

Monitoring

The PMO-1 under EDC is responsible for internal monitoring of the overall implementation of the Project. PMO-1 will review the quarterly progress reports including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, where necessary; and (ii) compile semi-

annual monitoring reports for submission to EDC and ADB. Since the Project is not deemed to have significant impacts and is categorized B for involuntary resettlement, external monitoring is not required.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. ADB worked with EDC to develop a National Solar Park Project (the Project) where power of up to 100 MW is procured from solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants of the private sector through a competitive tendering process. The Project aims to (i) demonstrate the ability of a large-scale solar PV to produce solar energy at a competitive price; (ii) provide technical benefits to the national grid; and (iii) replace the fossil-fuel and hydropower generation in the future. The expansion of solar energy production will help diversify the power generation mix and complement the existing base of hydropower plants to meet daytime peak demand and dry season shortages, as well as increase the percentage of clean energy supply, in line with the RGC stated greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The Project is the first of its kind in Cambodia and builds on lessons learnt from ADB Private Sector Operations Department's financing of a 10 MW solar plant at Bavet, Svay Rieng Province in 2016.

2. The Project has two outputs including:

- **Output 1:** Solar park and transmission interconnection constructed. The Project will support EDC in constructing a 100 MW solar power park in Kampong Chhnang Province and a transmission interconnection system to GS6 near the Phnom Penh demand center to supply power to the national grid. The park will initially consist of 100 hectares (ha) of land; associated construction works (i.e., fencing, roads, and drainage systems); common facilities; and supporting infrastructure to accommodate 60 MW of solar photovoltaic plant capacity. The transmission interconnection infrastructure comprises (i) the 100 MW capacity pooling substation at the solar park, with two 50-megavolt-ampere transformers (and room for two additional transformers); switchgear; an ancillary system; and controls; (ii) a supervisory control and data acquisition system compatible with EDC's requirements, advanced forecasting tools, and expanded information and communication technology applications; (iii) a dedicated 40-kilometer 230-kilovolt double circuit overhead transmission line between the solar park substation and GS6; and (iv) two new bays with switchgear at GS6.
- **Output 2:** Capacity of EDC in solar power plant construction and operation, Project design and supervision, grid integration and competitive procurement strengthened. The project will strengthen EDC's capacity to design, construct, and operate solar PV plants and solar parks (including management of environmental and social safeguards issues). The project will also enhance EDC's capacity to procure competitively bid independent solar PV plants, and to adopt energy storage systems and other measures to integrate intermittent renewable energy into the national grid.

3. The Project includes two following components:

- **The solar park.** The solar park is constructed in the border area between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Province, near the Phnom Penh demand center.
- **The transmission line.** An approximately 40-kilometer (km) of 230kV double circuit overhead power transmission line is planned to construct. It will connect the solar park substation and the nearest grid substation (GS6) in Kampong Speu province.

4. Land acquisition will be required only for Output 1, where land is needed for the construction of two components: (i) the solar park; and (ii) the approximated 40 km 230 kV double circuit overhead line between the pooling substation and GS6. A total of 100 ha of land will be acquired permanently for construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60 MW of solar plant capacity in the park which is located in the border area between Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces. This area will be acquired using a negotiated settlement. EDC has agreed with ADB on the consultation process, policies and laws applicable to willing buyer-willing seller transactions, the third party validation, mechanisms for

calculating the replacement cost of the affected land and assets and the record keeping requirement.

5. The 40km of power transmission line is planned to run through Thpong and Odongk Districts in Kampong Speu Province and a small part up to the solar park in Tuek Phos District in Kampong Chhnang province. The route is divided into three sections. Section 1 starts from the first tower at GS6 interconnection until IP2 tower in Khsem Khsan commune, Odongk district in Kampong Speu and Section 2 is located in the communes of Khsem Khsan, Trach Tong, Mean Chey and in Rung Reung. A total length of the transmission line under Section 1 and 2 is 23.166km. Section 3 starts from IP8 to the solar park substation and traverses two communes including Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province and Kbal Teuk commune, Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province. The total length of transmission line under Section 3 is 16.834km. The route of the transmission line is shown in Figure 1 below.

6. According to the technical guidelines of EDC, the COI of the 230kV transmission line of this Project, however, is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) for the transmission line. Land within the COI of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3m in height will be cut-off. The Right-of-Way (ROW) of the transmission line is equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole). The trees within the ROW which are higher than 3m will also be cut-off and compensated for. Justification on the reasons for COI of 20m width of the transmission line by EDC is enclosed in Annex10.

7. Lands will be required for on a permanent basis for power tower poles along the power transmission line. The EDC will purchase the required land plots for their full value and thus, in the future, have full land use control and access over the land under the towers. An Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for land acquisition and resettlement under Sections 1 and 2 was prepared and agreed in June 2021 by EDC and ADB.

8. Under Section 3, land is acquired for the construction of 49 power towers and transmission line. The Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been prepared to govern land acquisition and resettlement of 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line's ROW while a Resettlement Due Diligence Review (DDR) has been undertaken to examine if the actual implementation of land acquisition and resettlement for the affected households (AHs) by 17 power towers is compliant with the project's policy on land acquisition and resettlement and the requirements of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The DDR result is enclosed in the Annex1 of this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

9. The Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design of the transmission line alignment and results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) and consultations with AHs/APs and communities. The DMS and SES results show that there is no ethnic minority residing in the project area; therefore, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan is not required.

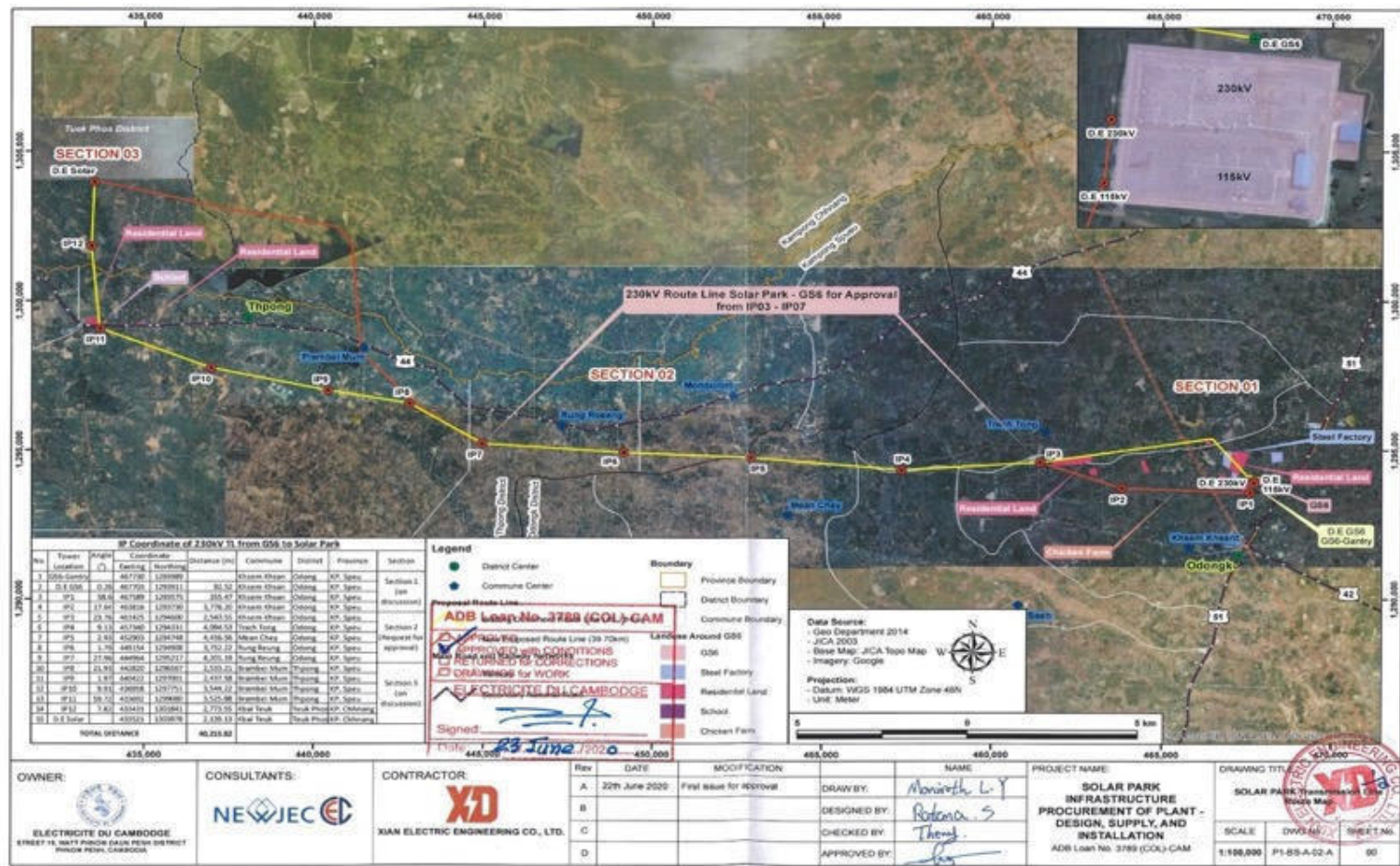


Figure 1: The Route of 230kV Transmission Line

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

10. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of Project, various routes of transmission line as well as locations of the solar park were considered carefully. The solar park areas and the transmission line alignments have been selected to avoid impacts to the greatest extent possible on any residential areas, houses and other structures, and plantation areas.

11. The location of solar park was selected among three (03) alternative sites (identified as site 5, 6 and 7) in the border areas between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces at a distance of about 70 km from Phnom Penh - the capital of Cambodia. Larger areas than the actual space needed for the park were screened in order to find sufficient alternative land areas within each site. Based on an assessment using combined social-environmental-technical criteria, Site 6 was selected as it was found to have the least negative social impacts.

12. The route for the transmission line has been walked through by the team of engineers, social specialists and geographic information systems experts to avoid impact on houses and structures resulting from location of towers. The proposed transmission line alignment has been adjusted accordingly to have only a minimum impact on land, crops and trees. The route with the least impacts has been identified and approved.

2. Methodology of Detailed Measurement Survey

13. Base on the detailed engineering design of Section 3 transmission line, SEPRO conducted the DMS in May, June and early August 2021 with the participation of AHs, representatives of local authorities and SEPRO under EDC. The measurement was conducted for the affected lands and non-land assets of individuals/households based on the detailed engineering design of 32 pole towers and ROW and COI of the transmission line. The schedule of DMS was informed to local authorities as well as AHs; therefore, the AHs could arrange their time to participate the process and were made aware of the scope of land acquisition for Section 3.

14. To identify the scope of impacts of the transmission line's COI, a COI of 20m was applied (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) to determine the impacts on assets within the COI. Land within the COI will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off. The ROW of the transmission line would be equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole), all tall fruit trees and other trees which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut off. For construction of power towers, an area of 225 m² of land (15 x 15 m) will be acquired for constructing of each power tower for 32 power towers in total.

3. Scope of impacts

15. There are 100 households (421 APs) affected by the construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line. Among those, 67 AHs (286 APs) have lands within the COI of the transmission line and the land will be restricted on land use; and 31 households (129 APs) whose lands were permanently acquired for the construction of power towers also had lands restricted on land use by the COI of the transmission line. Among 100 AHs, two (02) AHs with 6 APs are with loss of trees only other than land, while 98 AHs (415 APs) are with the land affected. According to the DMS results, none of the AHs will lose 10% or more of total productive landholding/income generating assets of the household or have to relocate, hence, no households are considered as severely AHs due to the construction of power towers and transmission line.

16.

17. Table 1: Number of Affected Households by Project Components below shows the number of AHs along with the number of APs disaggregated by Project components and number of AHs/APs by type of affected assets is presented in Table 2: Number of Affected Households/ Persons by Type of Affected Assets

Table 1: Number of Affected Households by Project Components

Districts	Communes	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Of which,					
				Households with land to be permanently acquired for the construction of power towers only	Households with land restricted by the COI of transmission line only		Households with both type of impacts		
					No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	
Thpong	Prambei Mum	89	374	-	-	62	265	25	103
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	11	47	-	-	5	21	6	26
Total		100	421	-	-	67	286	31	129

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Table 2: Number of Affected Households/ Persons by Type of Affected Assets

Districts	Commune	AHs with <u>loss of land only</u>		AHs with loss of <u>both land and house/ secondary structures/ crops and trees</u>		AH with loss of <u>house or structures or crops/trees other than land</u>		Total	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Thpong	Prambei Mum	-	-	87	368	2	6	89	374
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	11	47			11	47
Total		-	-	98	415	2	6	100	421

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impact on Lands

18. The construction works of 32 power towers and transmission line of Section 3 will affect 199,150 m² of lands, of which 7,200 m² of lands will be acquired permanently for the construction of 32 power towers; and 191,950 m² of lands within the COI of the transmission line will be restricted on land use. Thirty-one (31) AHs (129 APs) are with lands to be permanently recovered; and 98 AHs (415 APs) have lands within the COI the of the transmission line. The area of affected lands which will be permanently required and restricted on land use is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Scope of Impacts on Lands

Districts	Communes	Permanent land acquisition					Restricted land within the COI of the transmission line				
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	Residential land (m ²)	Agricultural land (m ²)	Total (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Residential land (m ²)	Agricultural land (m ²)	Total (m ²)
Thpong	Prambei Mum	25	103	423	4,752	5,175	87	368	8,730	140,015	148,745
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	6	26	-	2,025	2,025	11	47	-	43,205	43,205
Total		31	129	423	6,777	7,200	98	415	8,730	183,220	191,950

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

19. Regarding the land acquired for the construction of 32 power towers, a total of 7,200 m² of land owned by 31 AHs (129 APs) will be permanently acquired. The permanently affected lands include 423 m² of residential land; 4,427 m² of paddy land; and 2,350 m² of land for other annual crops. Among the 31 AHs (129 APs) with land to be acquired permanently, two (02) AHs (7 APs) are with residential land affected; 22 AHs (85 APs) have paddy land recovered; and seven (07) AHs (37 APs) are with land for other annual crops acquired. All of the households with agricultural land acquired (paddy and land for other annual crops) will lose less than 10% of total productive landholding/income generating asset of the household, therefore, none of the AHs will be severely affected by the Project implementation. For the two AHs (7 APs) with residential land acquired, the DMS results indicate that the residential land will be partially affected and the remaining land area is still sufficient for the households to stay. Thus, no relocation of households is required.

20. The results of DMS show that all the AHs have land ownership certificate or are eligible to get the land ownership certificate for their affected lands (including residential, and agricultural lands). The scope of permanent land acquisition for the construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line is presented in

21. Table 4: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition below.

Table 4: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land					
					Paddy land			Land for other annual crops		
		Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Thpong	Prambei Mum	423	2	7	3,527	19	79	1,225	4	17
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	-	900	3	6	1,125	3	20
Total		423	2	7	4,427	22	85	2,350	7	37

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

22. For the lands within the COI of the transmission line, a total area of 191,950 m² of lands will be restricted on land use that includes 8,730 m² of residential land; 121,710 m² of paddy land; and 61,510 m² of land for other annual crops. A total of 98 AHs (415 APs) has lands affected by the COI of the transmission line. Among those, eight (08) AHs (39 APs) are with residential land affected; 73 AHs (306 APs) have paddy land recovered; and 17 AHs (70 APs) are with land for other annual crops acquired. All of the households whose lands within the COI of the transmission line have land ownership certificate or are eligible to get the land ownership certificate for the affected lands. The scope of lands within the COI of the transmission line is given as below.

Table 5: Scope of Land Restricted on Use within the COI of the Transmission Line

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land					
					Paddy land			Other annual crops land		
		Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Thpong	Prambei Mum	8,730	8	39	101,355	71	297	38,660	8	32
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	-	20,355	2	9	22,850	9	38
Total		8,730	8	39	121,710	73	306	61,510	17	73

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impacts on crops/trees

23. The construction of 32 power towers and transmission line will cause impacts on crops and trees of 100 AHs (421 APs). Among 100 AHs with loss of crops and trees, 62 AHs (276 APs) are with loss of crops only; two (02) AHs (6 APs) have trees affected; and 36 AHs (139 APs) are with both crops and trees affected. The number of AHs with loss of crops and/or trees by commune is shown below.

Table 6: Number of Households with Loss of Crops/Trees

Districts	Communes	Households with loss of crops only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of both crops and trees	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Thpong	Prambei Mum	59	265	2	6	28	103
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	3	11			8	36
Total		62	276	2	6	36	139

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

24. The DMS results show that 98 AHs (415 APs) are with loss of 189,997 m² of crops due to the construction of power towers' foundation. No area of crops within the ROW of the transmission line will be affected as the height of crops does not exceed the limitation of 3m. The area of affected crops includes 126,137 m² of paddy; and 63,860 m² of other annual crops (corn, cassava and sweet potato). To avoid the impacts on crops, the implementation

schedule will be informed to local people four (04) weeks to six (06) months in advance. The AHs will be allowed to harvest their crops prior to the commencement of construction activities. If the local people cannot harvest their crops due to the short-time announcement which is insufficient for them to harvest, the affected crops will be compensated at market rates by the construction contractor(s). The scope of impacts on crops disaggregated by commune is given in the following table.

Table 7: Scope of Impacts on Crops

Districts	Communes	Households with crops affected		Type of affected crops	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	Paddy (m ²)	Other annual crops (m ²)
Thpong	Prambei Mum	87	368	104,882	39,885
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	11	47	21,255	23,975
Total		98	415	126,137	63,860

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

25. A number of 866 of trees will be cut down due to the fact that they are planted within the 20m of COI of the transmission line. All of affected trees are fruit trees owned by 38 AHs (145 APs). The AHs who are with loss of trees indicate that the trees are planted for non-economic purpose and the loss of trees will not affect their income or livelihood. More detail of impacts on trees is given in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Types of Trees

Districts	Communes	Households with trees affected		Type of trees				Total
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	Timber trees		Fruit trees		
				Productive	Non-productive	Bearing fruit trees	Non-bearing fruit trees	
Thpong	Prambei Mum	30	109	-	-	337	38	375
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	8	36	-	-	281	210	491
Total		38	145	0	0	618	248	866

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

26. Among the 866 affected trees, 482 trees are big trees; 303 trees are at medium size and the remaining 82 trees are small trees. The majority of affected trees are mangos with 537 trees, followed by non-economic trees (243 trees). The numbers of other types of trees are less than 40. The table below shows the number of affected trees by type of trees.

Table 9: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Size of Trees

Types of trees	Big Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Total
	No. of trees	No. of trees	No. of trees	
Mango	194	291	52	537
Palm	31	-	8	39
Tamarind	5	-	1	6

Types of trees	Big Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Total
	No. of trees	No. of trees	No. of trees	
Jambolan Plum / Pring	1	1	2	4
Jujube	7	-	4	11
ferroniella lucida. (ក្រូសាំង)	-	1	2	3
Neem Tree (ដើមស្ពៅ)	5	2	9	16
Cashew	-	1	1	2
Economic Trees	4	0	1	5
Non-Economic Trees	235	7	1	243
Total	482	303	81	866

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impacts on Structures

27. The DMS results show that no structures (main and secondary structures) will be demolished by the construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line.

Impacts on Business

28. During the DMS, there are no impacts on business activities of local people identified by the DMS team.

Impacts on Public assets

29. According to the DMS results, none of public assets will be affected or relocated due to the construction of Section 3 transmission line.

Impacts on Vulnerable Households

30. Results of the DMS and SES of AHs show that among 100 AHs (421 APs) of the Project, nine (09) AHs (25 APs) are considered as vulnerable AHs. Those consist of four (04) female headed households with dependents (13 APs) and five (05) elderly headed households with no other means of supports (12 APs). There is no ethnic minority within or nearby the project area. All the nine (09) vulnerable AHs (25 APs) will receive a special allowance for vulnerable AHs (one-time cash assistance of \$300/household) and the allowance for income restoration (one-time cash assistance of \$200/household).

Impacts during the Construction

31. Any area which is permanently acquired for the civil works and the unhindered operation and maintenance in the future and is agreed and demarcated by EDC will be fully compensated. The new APs (if any) will be entitled to the same entitlements as other APs. Moreover, during the construction phase, the contractors are responsible for any impacts on structures (temporary and/or permanent), crops and trees, businesses, etc. If cash payment is needed, because the contractors cause the impact that is beyond what was already compensated within the COI, then it should be at full replacement cost, and as per the Entitlement Matrix specified in this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The bid documents for the civil works will include the safeguards requirements to ensure that contractors appropriately implement the agreed measures.

32. SEPRO/PMO-01, contractors and households with affected assets will prepare a simple Temporary Impact Agreement prior to commencement of construction. This agreement will include the drawing of the extent of temporary impact including measurements and the photos of assets or structure prior to start the construction. Construction supervision and monitoring at all stages of project implementation will ensure the minimal of temporary impacts.

33. For any temporary site installation or other areas, the contractors will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and get the approval from the SEPRO/PMO-01. Where possible, unoccupied and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. The contractors shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee. The site for temporary use shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-project situation. Through a transparent and contractual approach, the SEPRO/PMO-01 will provide the contractor(s) with the Project's land acquisition and compensation principles to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied; (ii) re-instatement of affected contractually defined; (iii) consultation takes place; (iv) the GRM is followed; (v) the Environmental Management Plan is applied; and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC's regulations and laws.

Unanticipated Impacts

34. If any unanticipated impacts are identified during the construction phase, SEPRO and PMO-01 will conduct a social impact assessment for new impacts and formulate an addendum to this Updated LARP which will be submitted and cleared by ADB including all applicable requirements mentioned in this Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the agreed Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line. The APs who are newly identified (i.e. those who will be adversely affected due to the changes in Project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the COI or construction area after the cut-off date.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1. Methodology

35. The Socio-economic Survey (SES) was conducted in parallel with the DMS by SEPRO of EDC in May and June 2021. The objectives of the SES were to gather quantitative data of socio-economic conditions of the AHs; and to understand their perceptions of the land acquisition impacts of the construction of the transmission line on their livelihoods. All the AHs (100 households) were interviewed during the SES and the number of surveyed households by commune is presented in Table 10. In addition, the key-informants' interviews with village chiefs and two FGDs with one group of affected women and one group affected men were also carried out to supplement and enrich the baseline data of the AHs.

Table 10: Total Number of Affected Households in Each Commune Covered in the SES

Districts	Communes	No. of Surveyed AHs
Thpong	Prambei Mum	89
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	11
Total		100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

36. The household questionnaire was designed in open-form and covered: (i) general information of household heads and household member (gender, age, ethnicity, religion and language); (ii) education attainment; (iii) main and secondary occupations; (iv) households' income and expenditure; and (v) living conditions (electricity and water supply, health care). The household questionnaire was piloted before it was used in actual household surveys. This helped to ensure that the wording used was not vague, complicated or puzzling, and to check that the questions had the capacity to draw from participants an adequate exploration of the subject matter and could elicit authentic answers. Comments and suggestions from the pilot household survey were then incorporated into the final household questionnaire. Each household was interviewed by a surveyor and responses were noted by a note-taker. The schedule of SES was informed and agreed with local authorities, local communities and AHs prior to commencement of the SES. The questionnaires were re-checked thoroughly after the interviews to ensure the completeness and legibility. The data gathered from the household questionnaires were entered into an Excel spreadsheet for processing and analysis.

2. Results of the Socio-economic Survey

37. All the 100 AHs were interviewed during the SES. The respondents included 75 males and 25 females. The male participants contributed 75% of total surveyed household heads while the percentage of female respondents is 25%. All of the surveyed household heads belong to Khmer group – the major group in Cambodia and are Buddhist. The gender of the heads of surveyed households is shown in the following table.

Table 11: Gender of the Heads of Surveyed Households

Provinces	Districts	Communes	No of Surveyed households	Gender of the Heads of Surveyed Households			
				Male		Female	
				#	%	#	%
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Prambei Mum	89	67	75.28	22	24.72
Kampong Chhnang	Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	11	8	72.73	3	27.27
Total			100	75	75.00	25	25.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

38. Table 12: Age Distribution of Surveyed Household Head below shows that nearly a half of surveyed household heads (46%) fall into the age group of 40 – 60 years old and 38% of surveyed household heads are in the age group of 15 – 39 years old. The percentage of household heads who are 61 years old and above is 16%. It is noted that none of household heads are under 15 years old. The age distribution of surveyed household heads disaggregated by commune is given in the table below.

Table 12: Age Distribution of Surveyed Household Heads

Province s	Districts	Comm unes	No of Survey ed house holds	Age							
				<15 Years old		15-39 Years old		40-60 Years old		61 years old and above	
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Prambe i Mum	89			34	38.20	41	46.07	14	15.73
Kampong Chnnang	Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	11			4	36.36	5	45.45	2	18.18
Total			100			38	38.00	46	46.00	16	16.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

39. As can be seen in Table 13: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads below, 61 out of 100 surveyed household heads (61%) are farmers and consider farming as their main occupation. Those include 47 males and 14 females. Employee in private company and Government employee are the main occupations of other 15 and 10 household heads, respectively. Only four household heads are traders or business doers and all of those are males.

40. Regarding the highest educational attainment, more than a half of surveyed household heads (54%) have completed primary school. Among those, 38 household heads are males and 16 household heads are females. Fourteen (14) household heads including 11 men and 3 women graduated from secondary school. The percentage of household heads graduated from high school and those who are illiterate is similar with 11% and 9%, respectively.

41. Table 13: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads presents the main occupations of surveyed household heads and Table 14: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads below shows the highest levels of education attained by surveyed household heads.

Table 13: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads

Province s	Districts	Commune s	Gender	Main occupation of household heads															
				Farming		Trader/ Business doer		Government employee		Employee in a private company		Too old/retired		Housewife/ househusb and		Others (specify)		Total	
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Prambei Mum	Male	42	62.69	4	5.97	6	8.96	7	10.45	5	7.46	1	1.49	2	2.99	67	100.00
			Female	13	59.09	-	-	2	9.09	7	31.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	100.00
Kampong Chnnang	Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	Male	5	62.5	-	-	2	25.00	-	-	1	12.50	-	-	-	-	8	100.00
			Female	1	33.33	-	-	-	-	1	33.33	1	33.33	-	-	-	-	3	100.00
Total			Male	47	62.67	4	5.33	8	10.67	7	9.33	6	8.00	1	1.33	2	2.67	75	100.00
			Female	14	56.00	-	-	2	8.00	8	32.00	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	25	100.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

Table 14: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads

Provinces	Districts	Communes	Gender	Education Level												Total	
				Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		High school		Vocational school		College/university			
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Prambei Mum	Male	4	5.97	34	50.75	11	16.42	8	11.94	3	4.48	7	10.45	67	100.00
			Female	2	9.09	14	63.64	3	13.64	2	9.09	1	4.55			22	100.00
Kampong Chnnang	Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	Male	2	25.00	4	50.00		0.00	1	12.50			1	12.50	8	100.00
			Female	1	33.33	2	66.67		0.00		0.00					3	100.00
Total			Male	6	8.00	38	50.67	11	14.67	9	12.00	3	4.00	8	10.67	75	100.00
			Female	3	12.00	16	64.00	3	12.00	2	8.00	1	4.00	0		25	100.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

42. According to the SES results, 42 out of the 100 surveyed AHs have monthly income in the range of \$151 - \$250, followed by 27 households who earn from \$251 - \$400 per month. The percentage of AHs whose monthly income ranging from \$401 to \$500 is 13% while 15% of surveyed AHs earn less than \$150 per month. Only three (03) households could get more than \$500 per month. The average monthly income of the surveyed AHs is shown as below.

Table 15. Average Monthly Income of Surveyed AHs

Monthly income level in US\$	No. of surveyed AHs	Percentage (%)
<\$150	15	15.00
\$151 - \$250	42	42.00
\$251 - \$400	27	27.00
\$401 - \$500	13	13.00
>\$500	3	3.00
Total	100	100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

43. The SES results also record the average monthly household expenditure of the AHs. On average, more than a half of expenditure of households are for food; followed by water and electricity bills with 14.02%. Education only contributes around 11% of total expenditure. The percentages of expenditure for health, transportation, funeral and dowry are less than 7%. More detailed information is given in the table below.

Table 16: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Category

Expenditures Items	Average proportion among total monthly household expenditure (%)
Food	54.93
Water and electricity bills	14.02
Education	11.7
Health	6.95
Communication	7.11
Transportation	3.15
Funeral and dowry	1.1
Saving	1.04

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

44. In regard to water consumption, in the dry season (from December to April), nearly one-third of AHs (30%) have to buy water from private providers who store water in a truck. A percentage of 32% of AHs get water from wells and only 4% of those use rainwaters for their daily activities. In the wet season (from May to November), the percentage of AHs who buy water from a truck slightly reduces by 5% (from 30% in dry season to 25% in wet season) while the proportion of AHs who use rainwater raises from 4% in the dry season to 10% in the wet season.

Table 17: Water Sources in Dry/Wet Season

No.	Water sources in dry season	Percentage (%)	Water sources in wet season	Percentage (%)
1	Buying from truck	30	Well	25
2	Well	32	Buying from truck	26
3	Pond	17	Pond	22
4	Home water system	17	Home water system	17
5	Rain water	4	Rain water	10

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

45. Electricity is the only source of energy that all of the AHs are now using. The service fee of electricity consumption is from \$0.1 to \$0.17 per kilowatt/hour (kW/h), depending on the actual amount of energy consumption.

46. As confirmed in the SES results, a total of 355 cases came to healthcare establishments to check their health in the last 12 months. Among those, about one third (131 cases – 36.9%) went to the health centers and 102 cases came to pharmacy/ drug store to buy medicines for minor illness treatments. Nine (09) cases travelled to Phnom Penh for treatments in public hospital and only 6 cases came to provincial referral hospital, accounting for 1.69%. The table below gives the healthcare location in the last 12 months of the surveyed AHs.

Table 18: Healthcare Location in the last 12 months

No.	Location of Services	No. of cases	Percentage (%)
1	Health Center	131	36.90
2	Pharmacy / Drug Store	102	28.73
3	Consultation and treatment room	70	19.72
4	District Referral Hospital	21	5.92
5	Khmer traditional / medicine	16	4.51
6	Public Hospital (Phnom Penh)	9	2.54
7	Provincial Referral Hospital	6	1.69
Total		355	100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

47. In 2013, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) introduced new poverty lines. The revisions of the poverty lines include (i) food poverty based on 2,200 calories per person per day (up from 2,100); and (ii) a non-food component that is estimated from Phnom Penh, other urban and rural areas. Based on this, Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014 identified those who earned less than \$33 per person per month would be considered living under poverty line for other urban areas.

48. The SES results indicated that none of the AHs are living under national poverty line, hence, no AHs will be classified as poor households. However, nine (09) AHs with 25 APs are counted as vulnerable AHs. Among those, four (04) AHs with 13 APs are female headed households with dependents; and five (05) AHs with 12 APs are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. The SES results showed that all of vulnerable household heads are farmers and the main source of households' income is agricultural production. The average monthly income of those is less than \$150 but higher than the poverty threshold applied in Cambodia. The vulnerable AHs indicated that they spent about 95% of their total monthly income on buying food; paying electricity and water bills; and tuition fees for their children. The remaining of monthly income will be used for saving and health treatment.

49. To enhance the adverse impacts and improve, or at least restore the living standard as pre-Project level, the vulnerable AHs will receive special allowance for vulnerable households and the allowance for income restoration. The key objective of the assistance is to improve their living standard and livelihood as much as possible.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation

50. ADB's SPS (2009) requires carrying out meaningful consultation with APs and communities beginning early in the Project preparation stage and on an ongoing basis throughout the Project cycle and in line with safeguard policies of Involuntary Resettlement. Public consultations were undertaken accordingly during the Project planning and design phases to consult with Project stakeholders, especially with the people to be affected by the transmission line construction.

51. The objectives of consultation and participation of local people are to (i) ensure the participation of APs and local community into the progress of design, preparation and making decision process of the Project; (ii) disclose all the information related to APs; (iii) gather the concerns, opinions and suggestions of APs; (iv) ensure that all of APs will be announced any decisions related directly to them, especially their income and livelihoods; and (v) ensure the transparency of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement carried out under the Project. Project stakeholders include APs, community chief, local authorities of Kampong Chhnang and Kompong Speu provinces, districts and communes in the Project areas; and relevant agencies consisting of EDC, SEPRO and PMO-1.

2. Public Consultations and Participation during the Preparation of Updated LARP for Section 3 Transmission Line

52. Two rounds of public consultation were carried out during the preparation of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line with representatives of local authorities (communal and district levels), local communities and AHs. The first meeting (first round of public consultation) was held in November 2020 in Odongk district. The participants of the meeting included representatives of councils of communes and districts where the transmission line traverses; district sectoral office such as cadastral office, planning office, agricultural office, environmental office, rural development office and district electricity authority. A total of 67 people attended the meeting including 65 males and two (02) females. In the meeting, the participants discussed (i) the Project description; (ii) the expected implementation schedule of DMS, SES and RCS; (iii) eligibility and entitlements that would be provided to the AHs; (iv) the mechanism for participation of AHs and local community in the Project activities; and (v) the proposed project-level GRM. It is noted that the information on all the sections of the 230kV transmission line was discussed in this meeting.

53. The second round of public consultation comprised 11 public consultation meetings held intermittently at two project communes from May to August 2021. The meetings were carried out after the completion of DMS in each commune. A small number of local people was invited to each meeting and in some project villages, more than one meeting were organized to ensure the dissemination information as well as the participation of local people in consultation activities. These actions were to prevent the Covid-19 explosion following the guidelines of Ministry of Health. A total number of the meeting participants was 145, of which 47 attendees were females, accounting for 32.41%. The meeting participants included the representatives of local authorities, village chiefs and AHs. In the meetings, the participants were shared and discussed the information of the Project including (i) the detailed engineering design of the transmission line construction; (ii) the scope of land acquisition based on the DMS results; (iii) the principles of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement (such as cut-off date, eligibility, proposed entitlements, etc.); (iv) the proposed implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance and civil works; and (v) the proposed project-level GRM. The minute of public consultation meeting and list of attendees are attached in Annex2.

54. In addition, two FGDs were organized with one group of affected women and one group of affected men in Prambei Mum commune. A total of 14 participants attended the FGDs, of which four (04) participants were females and 10 other attendees were males.

During the FGDs, the participants discussed various information related to (i) livelihoods of households in project communes such as occupation, income, poverty and difficulties that local people faced; (ii) positive and negative impacts caused by the construction of 32 power towers and transmission line; (iii) proposed measures of the APs to mitigate the negative impacts on the Project; and (iv) opinions, suggestions and concerns of the APs about the proposed Project design, tentative implementation schedule, and the Project impacts.

55. The PIB was prepared and copies of the PIB were provided to all the participants during the public consultation meetings. The Khmer and English versions of PIB are given in Annex4 and 5, respectively. Table 19 shows the number of participants attending the public consultation meetings.

Table 19: Number of Participants Attending Second Round of Public Consultation Meetings

No	Date	Time	Number of participants		Total	Venue meeting	Commune	Name of village
			M	F				
1	24/5/2021	9:00 - 10:30	11	3	14	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Krang Pou, Cambak Thum
2	21/6/2021	9:00 - 10:30	8	4	12	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok
3	23/6/2021	9:00 - 10:30	7	6	13	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok
4	26/6/2021	9:00 - 10:30	7	4	11	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok
5	28/6/2021	9:00 - 10:30	13	7	20	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok
6	29/6/2021	9:00 - 10:30	9	5	14	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok
7	05/7/2021	9:00 - 10:30	9	1	10	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok, Thnol Totueng
8	06/7/2021	9:00 - 10:30	8	1	9	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Trapeang Traok, Thnol Totueng
9	20/7/2021	8:30 - 10:30	11	5	16	Commune Office	Prambei Mum	Lor
10	26/7/2021	9:30 - 10:30	7	5	12	Commune Office	Kbal Tuek	Prey Chhroa
11	09/8/2021	9:00 - 10:30	8	6	14	Village Center	Kbal Tuek	Prey Chhroa
Total			98	47	145		2	7

Source: Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting, April to August, 2021

56. Issues discussed in the public consultation meetings and the FGDs are summarized in Table 20: Summary of Issues Discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings below.

Table 20: Summary of Issues Discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
Project design and land acquisition	The participants highly agreed with implementation of the Project. Local people were happy with the proposed project and expected the project would be implemented soon. They hoped that they could be provided a better and more reliable source of electricity.	
	The participants made a question on using of the old transmission line once the new one would be constructed.	The outcome of the new transmission line was to expand the supply of reliable and cost-effective grid electricity. The old one and the new one would be combined to meet the electricity demand of local people.
Eligibility and Cut-off date	Some households wondered how the cut-off date was determined and how the date would be disclosed to the APs.	<p>The cut-off date for this Project was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the communities within the Project areas.</p> <p>The cut-off date was informed to local people during the meetings, included in the PIB to deliver to APs and would be posted in accessible places in project villages.</p>
	Local people would like to know the width of the COI of the transmission line.	Based on EDC's Technical Standards, the COI of the 230kV transmission line is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) while the ROW will be equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole).
Entitlements on Compensation and Assistance	The participants raised the question regarding the compensation unit rates to be applied for compensation for affected private land, and trees planted along the transmission line.	<p>The compensation rates would be based on the results of RCS which was conducted in January 2021 by an independent and qualified agency engaged by SEPRO.</p> <p>The land within the COI of the transmission line would be compensated by 30% of the land value as the land owners could continue using the land within the COI with some restrictions. The</p>

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
		affected crops and trees would be compensated at market rates.
	Some participants wondered if they could continue using the land within the COI of the transmission line or not.	Owners would continue using the lands within the COI but with restriction. The buildings/ structures as well as fruit trees or other tall trees would be limited on 3m of height to ensure the safety of transmission line. EDC will compensate private land owners by 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions. Affected trees and crops will be compensated at market rate.
	To minimize the impacts on crops and trees on affected land, local people expected to be informed in advance prior to the implementation of site clearance. If possible, local people would like to harvest their crops and fruits prior to construction.	The schedule of construction phase would be informed to local people four (4) weeks to six (6) months in advance. AHs would be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. If crops could not be harvested due to short-time announcement, AHs would be entitled to cash compensation by the construction contractor(s) for the affected crops at market rate.
Compensation and Assistance Payment	The participants raised their concerns about how the compensation and assistance payment would be paid to AHs/	The schedule of payment would be informed to local authorities and AHs. The process of payment would be carried out in public places such as offices of communes and the payment of compensation and assistance would be paid in lump-sum.
Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism	The participants wondered how they would do if there would be disagreements or has any problems that arise during Project implementation such as compensation.	It was confirmed that if AHs disagree with assistant options, they could raise their questions or complaints to the local administrative official and grievance committee either in verbal or in writing following the GRM indicated in the distributed PIB.
Implementation Schedule	The implementation schedule of the Project should be updated and informed in advance to local people and authority.	EDC/SEPRO confirmed that the implementation schedule of next activities would be informed to local authority as well as local people in advance.

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
	Some households wondered when the Project would be started and completed	The civil works would only be commenced once the compensation and assistance payments have been made in full to the AHs. It is expected that the civil works will be completed at the end of 2022.

Source: Minutes of public consultation meeting, May and June 2021

3. Disclosure Activities

57. The PIB was prepared and shared to the participants in the public consultation meetings held during the preparation of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The PIB included the information on (i) the Project introduction; (ii) the scope of impacts on lands and other assets on lands; (iii) entitlements for compensation, assistance and resettlement; (iv) tentative implementation schedule; and (v) the proposed project-level GRM.

58. This Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line will be published by EDC for public disclosure. Once this Updated LARP is agreed by ADB, a summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to concerned stakeholders and APs. This will be presented in the form of a public information booklet to enable the AHs and local communities to read by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefit/compensation available for them. The agreed Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line will also be disseminated in the EDC offices, offices of districts and communes under the Project as an official public document and uploaded on ADB's and EDC websites prior to its implementation. Summary of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line will also be translated to Khmer to deliver to AHs and posted in the public places of the project villages.

4. Public Information, Consultation and Disclosure Activities during Implementation of the Updated LARP for Section 3 Transmission Line

59. The consultation activities will be conducted continuously during the implementation of this Updated LARP. The monitoring reports will be uploaded on ADB and EDC websites for disclosure and made available at EDC office and offices of Teuk Phos and Thpong districts for public access upon request. The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of local authorities and ADB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during Updated LARP implementation.

Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	APs Communities in the Project areas Other stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	Posting a translated simplified Updated LARP at accessible places. Upload the full Updated LARP on ADB and EDC websites.	EDC/SEPRO and local authorities with support of PIC. PIB disclosed by SEPRO ADB and EDC for uploading on websites	Upon approval of the Updated LARP

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Implementation schedule of Updated LARP to local people and civil works	All stakeholders	Newspaper, television or radio advertisement Commune meetings	EDC/SEPRO and Construction Contractors	Ongoing, prior to Updated LARP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule. Advanced notification will be given regarding hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.
Compensation disbursement schedule	APs	Notices to individual households	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune levels	Upon approval regarding compensation budget at least one week prior to disbursement
Income Restoration Activities	VAHs	Public consultation meetings One-on-one consultation meetings as needed Separate group discussions	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune level and	During Updated LARP implementation
Grievance resolution	Complainants	One-on-one meetings Household visits	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune levels	Ongoing basis throughout project implementation
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village administrations	Uploaded on ADB website Translated versions made available at EDC's field offices, PISC office and offices of administrators' project commune for public access upon request	ADB EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune levels	Upon submission of semi-annual monitoring reports by PMO-1

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

60. In response to the complaints of AHs/APs, a GRM was prepared to ensure that any questions and complaints of APs and other local people on all aspects of the Project in general, for Section 3 transmission line in particular - would be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. The concerns and complaints will be resolved through an easy-to-understand and clear process that is appropriate with local cultures and is easily accessed by all of AHs with no cost and penalty. All minutes of the complaints and arbitration process will be recorded, and a copy will be furnished to the complainants. A sample of complaint log book is attached in Annex9. The GRM was also discussed during public consultation meetings organized in May and June 2021 and agreed by all the meeting participants. The GRM was also included in the PIB which was provided to the participants in public consultation meetings.

61. In order to ensure the effectiveness of GRM, a Complaints Solving Committee (CSC) was established in each Project province. The CSC of Kompong Speu province was established in October 2020 and the CSC of Kampong Chhnang province was set-up in March 2021. The decisions on establishment of the CSCs are attached in Annex 6. The CSCs are responsible for (i) receiving complaints from District officer and resolve it timely; and (ii) preparing reports on situation and work progress of the CSCs. The composition of CSCs is presented in Table 22 and Table 23 below.

Table 22: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Speu Province

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
1	Mr. Kang Vannaro	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman
2	Mr. Keo Kuchsey	Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chairman
3	Mr. Thom Buntha	Director of Provincial Economy and Finance Department	Vice Chairman
4	Mr. Binh Chiv Tong	Director of Provincial Mines and Energy Department	Vice Chairman
5	Maj.Gen.Sam Samuon	Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
6	Brig.Gen.Chu Sarun	Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
7	Mr. Tab Malay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management Urban Plan Construction	Member
8	Mr. Su Sunthara	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Member
9	Ieng Dam	Director of Provincial Department of Rural Development Director	Member
10	Suos Sophal	Acting Director of Provincial Environment Department	Member
11	Mr. Klot Ketya	Head of Provincial EDC	Member
12	Mr. Keiv Leang Kia	Thpong District Governor	Member
13	Mr. Nguon Veasna	Udong District Governor	Member

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
14	Mr. Bun Sambath	Director of Inter-Sectorial Office of Provincial Hall	Member
15	Others	Heads of Communes and Villages involved, Member	Member

Source: Decision No.118/20 SSR issued by Kompong Speu Provincial Administration, October 2020

Table 23: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Chhnang Province

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
1	H.E Srun Samrithy	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman
2	Mr. Khim Channoen	Deputy Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chairman
3	Brigadier General Shothy Moniroth	Deputy Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
4	Hang Socheat	Deputy Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
5	Mr. Ouk Ros	Director of Provincial Department Mines and Energy	Member
6	Mr. Som Socheate	Director of National Assembly-Senate Relations	Member
7	Mr. Ly Sophea	Director of Provincial Department of Land	Member
8	Mr. Chhay Leaphea	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Member
9	Mr. Morn Phalla	Director of Provincial Department Environment	Member
10	Mr. Ngin Hun	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Member
11	Mr. Sok Thuok	Director of Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts	Member
12	Mr.Tith Vongvisal	Director of Provincial Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation	Member
13	Mr. Van Bunthat	Director of Provincial Inter-Sectoral Department	Member
14	Mr. Hang Pisey	Director of Provincial Department of Planning and Investment	Member
15	Mr. Khut Chhai	Chief of Provincial Office of Construction and Development	Member
16		Relevant District Governor	Member
17		Bureau Chief of relevant Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction	Member

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
18		Concerned Village Chiefs and Commune Chiefs	Member

Source: Decision No.065/21 SSR issued by Kompong Chhnang Provincial Administration, March 2021

62. The GRM consists of four (04) steps as below:

- **Step 1.** AHs/ APs will submit a letter of complaint/request either directly or through the village chief to the commune office. The commune office will be obliged to provide immediate written information of receipt of the complaint to SEPRO under EDC. SEPRO will have 15 days to resolve the complaint through negotiation. If the issue is not handled within 15 days, or if the complainant is not satisfied with the result, he/she can bring the issue to the District office.
- **Step 2.** The District office has 15 days to negotiate the complaint and bring it into a resolution. If the complaint cannot be resolved in a way that is satisfactory to all parties, the District office will bring the issue to the Provincial CSC.
- **Step 3.** The Provincial CSC will meet the complainant and try to resolve the issue. Within 30 days of the submission of the complaint to the Committee, it has to take a decision and inform in writing both the complainant and SEPRO of the decision.
- **Step 4.** (The final Stage): The AHs/APs could address their complaints to the Court. All the complaints in the above stage will be not disturb or abandon the implementation of the project.

63. In case, complainants do not have the writing skills or being able to express their grievances verbally, it is a common practice that complainants are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local nongovernment organization or other family members, or the community chief to have their complaints or grievances written for them. Throughout the grievance redress process, the responsible committee will ensure that the complainants are provided with copies of complaints and decisions, or resolutions reached.

64. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department through the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM). Address and contact details of CARM has been indicated in the delivered PIB. If APs are still not satisfied with the responses of the Energy Division and Southeast Asia Department, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.¹ The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the Project implementation.

65. The figure below illustrates the flow chart on the procedures of GRM.

¹ Complainants can send their concerns to the Office of the Special Project Facilitator using the information at: <http://www.adb.org/accountability-mechanism>

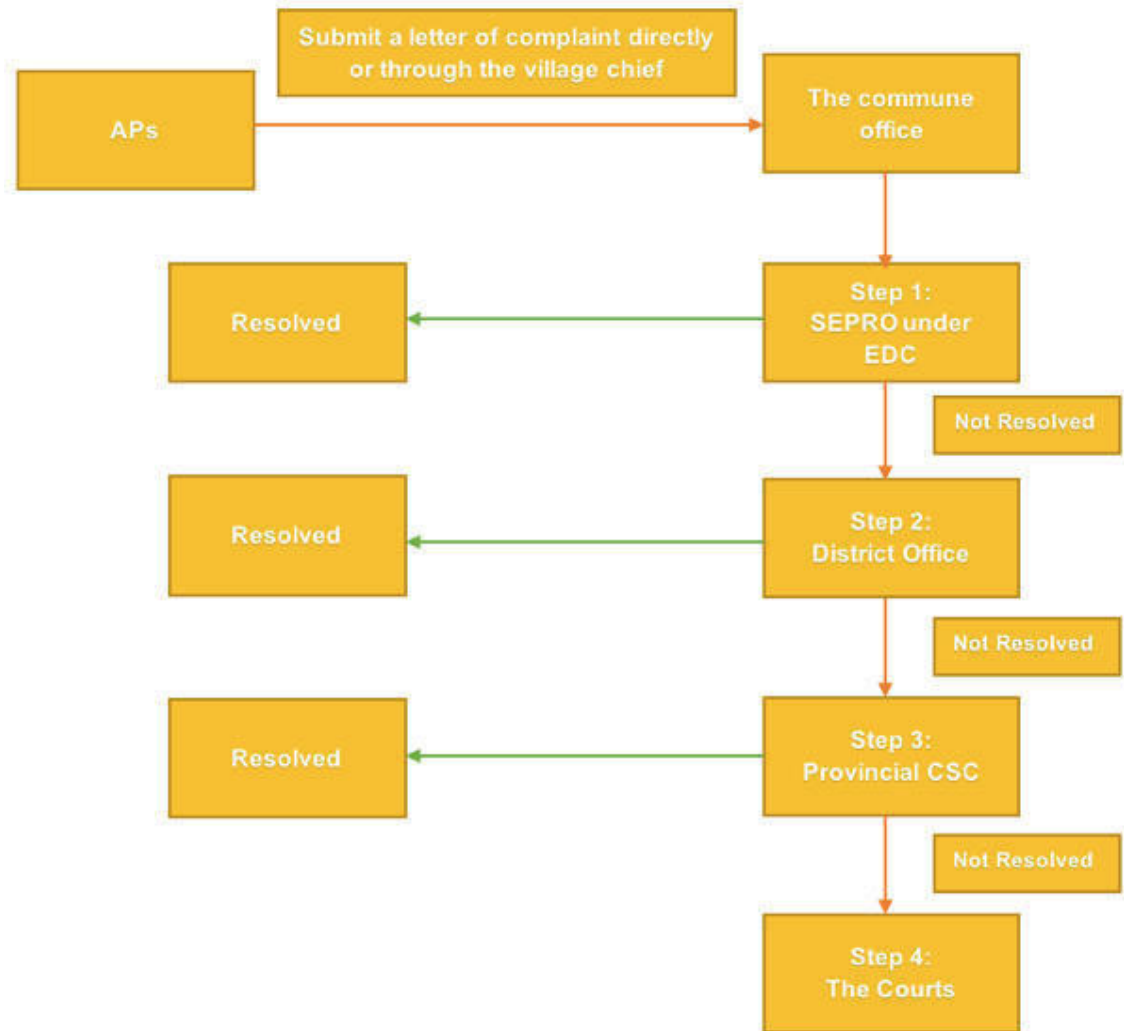


Figure 2: The Flow Chart on the Procedures of GRM

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

66. The Project's land acquisition and compensation policies are to be in accordance with ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and the relevant Government's laws and regulations.

1. Laws and Regulations of Royal Government of Cambodia

67. Related laws and regulations of RGC are as below:

1993 Constitution

68. The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia sets two basic principles for land acquisition. The first is Article 44 which states that the "right to confiscate properties from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided by law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance" (Article 44). The second principle is Article 20 that stipulates that "nobody shall be forced to transfer his or her ownership, if forcing is not necessary in the public interest and (if) no proper and just indemnity has been paid to the owner".

69. Article 73 and 74 of the Constitution provide for special consideration and support to vulnerable people including mothers and children, the disabled and families of combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. Indigenous minorities however are not explicitly included in these two articles but included in the Land law.

2001 Land Law

70. The 2001 Land Law governs land and property rights in Cambodia. Based on the provisions of the 1993 Constitution, it defines the regime of ownership of immovable properties, such as land, trees and fixed structures. The rights and responsibilities of the government with respect to eminent domain are specified in the Land Law. The RCC can acquire private land for public purposes but must pay a fair and just compensation in advance of the land acquisition. The Land Law, Article 5, states that "No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. An ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the forms and procedures provided by law and regulations and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance". Other provisions of the Land Law that are relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include:

- (i) **Article 6:** Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision.
- (ii) **Article 7:** Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized.
- (iii) **Articles 8 and 66:** Only persons or legal entities of Khmer nationality are entitled to own land in Cambodia; or to buy or sell land.
- (iv) **Article 15:** State public land includes, among other categories, any property a) that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes; b) that is made available for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens, public parks and reserved land; or, c) that is allocated to render a public service, such as public schools, public hospitals or administrative buildings.
- (v) **Article 19:** Persons that illegally occupy possess or claim title to State public land cannot claim any compensation. This includes land established by the Government as public ROWs for roads and railways. Moreover, failure to vacate illegally occupied land in a timely manner is subject to fines and/or imprisonment.
- (vi) **Article 26:** Ownership of the lands is granted by the State to indigenous communities as collective ownership, including all the rights and protections enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights are the responsibility of the

traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to laws such as the law on environmental protection.

- (vii) **Article 28:** No authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to an indigenous community.
- (viii) **Article 30:** Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) can be registered as the owner of the land.
- (ix) **Article 31:** Persons who (at the time the law came into effect) held legal possession but had not yet completed the five years were allowed to remain in possession until they were eligible to be registered as the owner.
- (x) **Articles 29 and 34:** Temporary possession claims made by persons after the law comes into effect will not be recognized, rescinding a previous right under the 1992 Land Law for acquiring land by taking possession.
- (xi) **Articles 50 and 51:** Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concessions scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions.
- (xii) **Articles 80 - 84:** Acquisition of land through gifts is permitted with the following conditions: (a) the gift of immovable property is only effective if it is made in writing and registered with the Cadastral Registry Unit; (b) once accepted, gifts of immovable property are irrevocable; and, (c) the donor may retain the right of usufruct in the property, and the right of use and habitation of an immovable property.

Expropriation Law

71. The Expropriation Law promulgated on 4 February 2010, provides clear procedures on acquiring private properties for national and public interests. Key articles of the Law are listed below:

- (i) **Article 2:** The law has the following purposes: (a) ensure reasonable and just deprivation of a legal right to ownership of private property; (b) ensure payment of reasonable and just prior compensation; (c) serve the public and national interests; and (d) development of public physical infrastructure.
- (ii) **Article 7:** Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.
- (iii) **Article 8:** The State shall accept the purchase of part of the real property left over from an expropriation at a reasonable and just price at the request of the owner of and/or the holder of right in the expropriated real property who is unable to live near the expropriated scheme or to build a residence or conduct any business.
- (iv) **Article 12:** An expropriation committee shall be established and headed by a representative from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and composed of representatives from relevant ministries and institutions. The organization and functioning of the expropriation committee shall be determined by a sub-decree.
- (v) **Article 22:** An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the Prakas on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

Other Relevant Laws and Regulations

72. There are also other laws, decrees, sub-decrees, regulations, and guidelines relevant to resettlement under the Project. The Sub-Decree on Social Concessions of March 2003 provides legal basis for allocations of State private land for purposes of the alleviation of landlessness and poverty, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.

73. Private ownership of land in Cambodia was re-established in 1989 and confirmed in the 2001 Land Law (Article 4). The present legal status of land use in can be classified as follows:

- (i) Privately owned land with title: The owner has official title to the land, and both owner and the Cadastral Administration Office have a copy of the deed.
- (ii) Privately owned land without title: The owner has made an application for title to land and is waiting for the issuance of a title deed.
- (iii) Land use rights certified by the government: In this case, a receipt for long-term land use has been issued. This land use right is recognized by the Cadastral Administration Office.
- (iv) Lease land: The government or private owners lease the land, usually for a short period. There is provision for the owner to reclaim land if it is needed for development.
- (v) Non-legal occupation: The user has no land use rights to state land that he/she occupies or uses. The Cadastral Administration Office does not recognize the use of this land.

74. In addition, Prakas No. 6, entitled “Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachments”, sets COI. In support of this Prakas, MEF issued Decree No. 961 in April 2000 prohibiting compensation for structures and other assets located in the COIs.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

75. This SOP manual for land acquisition and resettlement reflects RGC’s laws and regulations relating to land acquisition and the involuntary resettlement of APs and the safeguards policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects. The purpose of SOP is to increase awareness and serve as a source of reference and guidelines for the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities that become necessary when an infrastructure investment Project planned and implemented under financial supports from Development Partners. The SOP will ensure that all safeguard matters relating to land acquisition and resettlement are addressed in a consistent, transparent and fair manner with due regard to the national laws, regulations and the safeguards policies and procedures of Development Partners for the economic wellbeing of the people of Cambodia.

76. The SOP has been issued under Sub Decree No.22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 and shall apply to all externally financed projects in Cambodia. Any provisions contrary to the SOP shall be deemed abrogated. The SOP is for the use of RGC staff involved in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of land acquisition and resettlement for infrastructure investment projects financed by Development Partners. The SOP is also for the use of Development Partners, consultants, resettlement practitioners, NGOs and civil society.

2. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

77. In 2009, ADB updated its safeguard policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and the environment into one safeguard policy statement. The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010.

78. The objectives of the ADB's SPS (2009) are (i) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (iii) help the executing agency strengthen its safeguard system.

79. The objectives of **ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards** are (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

80. The Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

81. Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen the Project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a GRM;
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through: (i) land- based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;
- (iv) Provide physically and economically APs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
- (vii) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;

- (viii) Prepare a Resettlement Plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- (ix) Disclose a draft Resettlement Plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final Resettlement Plan and its updates to APs and other stakeholders;
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development Project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the Project's cost and benefits. For a Project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the Project as a stand-alone operation;
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the Resettlement Plan under close supervision throughout the project's implementation;
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

82. **The ADB Public Communication Policy** (ADB 2011) seeks to encourage the participation and understanding of people affected by and other stakeholders to ADB-assisted activities. Information on ADB-funded projects should start early in the preparation phase and continue throughout all stages of project development, in order to facilitate dialogue with APs and other stakeholders. With respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, information should be distributed to APs and publicly in the following manner:

- prior to loan appraisal, the draft Resettlement Plan;
- following updated and completion of the final Resettlement Plan, and
- following any revisions, the revised plan.

83. This information can be in the form of brochures, leaflets or booklets, in the local language(s) as well as English, the working language of the ADB. When affected persons include non-literate people, other appropriate methods of communications will be used.

3. Gap Analysis

84. There are some gaps between ADB's safeguard policies and RGC's laws and regulations. The main gaps are presented in the following table.

Table 24: Gaps and gap filling between Cambodian legislation and the ADB's SPS (2009)

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
Screen early to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	Early screening is not required under the laws and regulations. The SOP under Sub Decree 22 ANK/BK provides for drafting the Basic RP which covers sample surveys of DPs.	Early screening and surveys at draft LARP stage, including census of APs and IOL.	Census and DMS on affected land and non-land assets of all 100 AHs were undertaken during preparation of Updated LARP.
Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities, host communities and relevant stakeholders. Inform all APs Entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement; pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.	Article 16 of the Expropriation Law requires Expropriation Committee organizing public consultations at the Capital, Municipal, Provincial, and District authority levels with Commune/ Sangkat councils and village or community representative to be affected by the expropriation to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project. The SOP under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK includes provisions of conducting meaningful consultations through four rounds of formal public consultations as per SOP Section B page 40. House-to-house consultations are done to share	Enabling the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders, including vulnerable people into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues is missing.	Consultations at district and communal levels were undertaken with APs and relevant stakeholders during preparation of the Updated LARP from May to August, 2021 and all the concerns, suggestions and opinions of the meeting participants have been incorporated into the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
	<p>information about the project and the entitlements.</p> <p>Para 127 provides for feedback from the public consultation meetings to be incorporated at the basic RP/RF stage to the extent possible.</p>		
<p>Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population.</p>	<p>The owner and/or the rightful owner who do not agree with a decision by the Expropriation Committee can bring their complaints to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) (Article 33 of Expropriation Law).</p> <p>If the decision of the GRC is not accepted by the complainants, they can bring their complaint to the competent court (Article 34 of Expropriation Law).</p> <p>The SOP provides for arrangement at the provincial level, APs are not represented in the GRC at the local level, however the province level GRC includes representative of local- based CSO (SOP para 146).</p> <p>Detailed guidelines and procedures and form on GRM are prepared in Khmer language.</p>	<p>GRM is provincial and formal mechanism. Not readily accessible and affordable to APs to lodge complaint.</p> <p>As per the Law on Expropriation (provided legal framework for GRM in SOP para 142) GRM covers only rightful owners, not broader project APs.</p> <p>ADB will review the guidelines and implementation of these guidelines will be closely monitored throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>GRM was established during the detailed design phase, APs will be properly informed and adequate support will be provided to them in filing complaints as needed.</p>
<p>Compensation and assistance</p> <p>Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed</p>	<p>The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the DPs in its entitlement.</p>		<p>The proposed income restoration supports were consulted with eligible households during the public consultation meetings and they</p>

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
<p>assistance</p> <p><i>To comply with ADB's SPS (2009) policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (pg 17) and Annex2, paras 7, 8, 9,10 (page 45), 11 and 12 (page 46), 16 and 17 (page 47).</i></p>	<p>SOP has provisions for relocation land (for APs with titles or recognized rights to land) and are subject to conditions i.e. availability of government land. This does not apply to illegal squatters or occupiers.</p> <p>SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all APs.</p> <p>SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible APs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the Project area.</p>		<p>agreed with the proposed supports.</p>
<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the LARP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions.</p>	<p>The SOP provides for the following objective: (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the detailed RP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the detailed RP.</p>	<p>Does not assess impacts of resettlement outcomes on APs living standards against the baseline conditions.</p>	<p>Semi-annual internal monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement will be undertaken by EDC assisted by PIC, and monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB.</p>

4. Project Principles

85. To achieve the LARP's objectives, the Project will adhere to the principles of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line as set forth below:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided, if not minimized, where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- (ii) Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost reflecting the current market price and other administrative costs.
- (iii) All the AHs (without any discrimination such as household headed by women, disabled elderly, landless and people living below the national poverty line) confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or having right over resources within the Project affected areas or land to be acquired or used for Project during the conduct of DMS and census of AHs (before cut-off date) are eligible for compensation and assistance for land and assets at replacement cost as mentioned in the entitlement matrix, plus with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- (iv) Meaningful public consultation will be carried out with the AHs, affected communities and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of AHs and communities will be considered and integrated (if possible).
- (v) The final Updated LARP will be disclosed at relevant village/commune Offices in Khmer language after approval from the EDC and ADB.
- (vi) Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- (vii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible preserved.
- (viii) Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the Project.
- (ix) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the Updated LARP which shall include sufficient budgetary support and made available to cover resettlement costs within the agreed implementation period.
- (x) No civil works shall commence for any segment of the Project, until (a) compensation has been fully paid to AHs; (b) agreed rehabilitation measures are in place; and (c) the area is free from all encumbrances.

G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1. Eligibility and Entitlements

86. Various types of compensation and resettlement assistance will be provided to the entitled APs to help in restoring their livelihoods to the pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance will be corresponding to the nature of the affected assets and scope of the Project's impacts, including the social and economic vulnerability of the APs. All APs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the Project shall be at least as well off (if not better off) than they would have been without the Project. The compensation package shall reflect full replacement cost for all losses (such as land, crops, trees etc.).

87. **Eligibility.** The cut-off date was the date established by the EDC that determines the eligibility of the AHs to receive compensation and assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for the construction of Section 3 transmission line was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. It was January 30th, 2020 in Kompong Chhnang province and January 31st, 2020 in Kompong Speu province. Only the APs who owned, occupied or resided on the land to be acquired for the Project as of this date would be eligible for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix mentioned in this Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line. The SEPRO/PMO-1 and local authorities (district and communal levels) are responsible for management of the site to ensure that no assets will appear after the cut-off date. Any persons who encroach into the Project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to be compensated and assisted by the Project. The cut-off date has been discussed with the APs and included in the PIB which was shared to APs in the public consultation meetings.

88. **Entitlements.** Based on DMS results, the impacts were identified and the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs were prepared and discussed in the public consultation meetings. All the entitlements on compensation and assistance are based on replacement cost principle. The entitlement matrix applied to this Project is presented in the following table.

Table 25: Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
1. Permanent Land acquisition for Construction of Transmission Line Power Towers			
1.1. Marginal Loss of agricultural land (households losing less than 10% of total agricultural landholding/income generating asset of the household)	Owners with formal legal titles. (29 AHs – 122 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land.</p> <p>(ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected landowners.</p> <p>(iii) All the AHs with loss of agricultural land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land acquisition is still economically viable.</p> <p>(iii) AHs will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance (depending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.</p>
1.2. Partial loss of residential land	Owners with formal legal titles. (2 AHs – 7 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land.</p> <p>(ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected landowners.</p> <p>(iii) All the AHs with loss of residential land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land</p>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			acquisition is still viable for living.
2. Land within the COI of the Transmission Line to be Restricted on Land Use			
2.1 Residential land	Owners with formal legal titles. (8 AHs – 39 APs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the land value of the affected residential land area.	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the value of the affected land area. (ii) The landowners can continue using the residential land within the COI of the transmission line for constructing structures; however, the height of structures will be limited at 3m.
2.2 Agricultural land	Owners with formal legal titles. (90 AHs – 376 APs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the value of the affected agricultural land area.	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land. (ii) The landowners can continue using the land within the COI of the transmission line for planting crops and trees which are with a height under 3m.
3. Loss of crops and trees			
Crops and trees planted on the land to be acquired for construction of power towers. Trees within the defined COI and ROW with a height of 3m and over.	Owners of affected crops and trees regardless of land ownership/tenure status (100 AHs – 421 APs)	(i) Compensation for the affected crops by net annual income loss for one year at market rate. (ii) Compensation for the affected trees at market rate, independent on the type of tree. ▪ Compensation for fruit trees at	(i) Along the transmission line within the 20 m COI trees higher than 3 m may need to be pruned or relocated, but the area can be continued to be used for crops and trees under 3 m in height. (ii) AHs will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
		<p>replacement based on the following formula: Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided. Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings. Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings. Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus cost of seedlings. 	<p>(pending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.</p> <p>(iii) AHs have the right to use salvageable trees.</p>
4. Vulnerable households			
	<p>These are distinct groups of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise of: (i) households living below the national poverty line established by the Government of Cambodia; (ii) female headed households with dependents living</p>	<p>(i) One-time assistance of \$300/household</p> <p>(ii) AHs will be entitled to income restoration supports as shown in Item 5.1</p>	<p>(i) The assistance amount has been consulted with and agreed by the vulnerable AHs as identified during the DMS.</p>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
	below the poverty line; (iii) disabled headed households; (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support; and (v) indigenous people. (9 AHs – 25 APs)		
5. Allowances			
5.1. Income restoration allowance.	AHs have to relocate (including physical and economic displacements) and vulnerable AHs (9 vulnerable AHs – 25 APs)	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household.	
6. Unanticipated impacts			
6.1. Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts	New eligible AHs	(i) New identified APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs	(i) EDC shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment or formulate an addendum to the Updated LARP depending on the extent of the impacts covering all applicable requirements specified in this Updated LARP and in accordance with the ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC laws and regulations.

2. Addressing Gender Issues

89. The Project includes the following specific actions to address the gender issues:

- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during implementation of this Updated LARP.
- Women will be given equal chance in getting hired for skilled/unskilled work and receive equal remuneration for the same work by the men.
- Female-headed households with dependents are considered as vulnerable AHs and eligible to additional assistance as other vulnerable AHs. For married AHs, both wife and husband need to sign the compensation and receipts and the Government encourages the AHs to apply for joint title of new houses/shops.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-project implementation.

3. Unanticipated impacts

90. If any additional impacts are identified during the Project implementation, an addendum of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line will be prepared to meet all the requirements of RGC and ADB's SPS (2009). This addendum will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to implementation. New APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The aforementioned new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

H. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

91. The construction of 32 power towers and transmission line under Section 3 of the 230KV transmission line will cause no impacts on housing, therefore, no households have to relocate or resettle in other places.

I. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM

92. A Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) has been prepared by the Project to support (i) the severely AHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating assets of the household and/or relocation households and (ii) the vulnerable AHs of the Project. According to the DMS results, a total of nine (09) households - 25 persons are the vulnerable AHs and eligible to participate in the LRP. None of the 100 AHs are categorized as severely AHs.

93. A detailed needs assessment of the LRP eligible households was conducted in May and June 2021. The results of the assessment indicated that the eligible households expected to be provided cash assistance to (i) expand or develop their business (shops, restaurants, etc.) after the land acquisition of the Project by buying more goods, tables, chairs, etc. or diversifying of types of business for the household members; (ii) training on business management and development; and (iii) invest on occupational trainings to get non-agricultural occupation.

94. The SEPRO with members who have experience of the LRP preparation and implementation has discussed with the LRP eligible households on the feasible and doable activities which could be implemented to generate income. The LRP eligible households have officially registered the LRP activities and confirmed to implement the activities. During the implementation of the agreed Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line, SEPRO and the LRP eligible households will discuss in detail the implementation arrangements. It has been agreed with the eligible households that cash assistance will be provided to the households to implement the registered livelihood rehabilitation measures (\$200/household).

95. During the LRP implementation, SEPRO will screen the on-going and planned programs/projects that will be implemented in the Project areas (financed by the RGC or NGOs) to combine with/or to include the Project LRP eligible households in these projects/programs so that the households are benefitted from the projects/programs. SEPRO will regularly monitor the status of LRP implemented by the LRP participating households and support the households in expanding the LRP activities by combining the LRP with the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the RGC and NGOs in Project areas. It is planned that the LRP will be implemented in September 2021.

96. Apart from the assistance from LRP, the vulnerable AHs are also entitled to one-time cash assistance at \$300/household.

J. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET

97. The cost for all land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistances, including the cost of any income restoration or support program for the Project will be financed by EDC. EDC also engaged an independent and qualified consultant (The Bluefield Co.,Ltd) to conduct the RCS in January 2021 for affected lands and other assets on lands. During the RCS, the consultant interviewed representatives of local authorities, AHs and non-AHs about the prices of lands (including residential and agricultural lands) that were transacted in the last six (06) months to one (01) year in the Project areas or nearby areas. Where there was no transaction of lands, the prices of lands (residential and agricultural lands) that local people were willing to sell or buy were collected. The marker rates of affected crops and trees were gathered from the AHs, local authorities and the local fruit shop owners. The summary of RCS results is attached in Annex 3.

98. The budget of compensation and assistance for 100 AHs who will be affected by the construction of 32 power towers and transmission line was calculated based on the results of the DMS conducted in May, June and early August 2021 and the entitlements on compensation and assistance of AHs and the budget was consulted with the AHs, local authorities and other relevant agencies. The schedule of compensation payments will be posted in public places by the EDC and local authorities and the commencement of payments will be informed to communes or village chiefs in advance. A notice will be placed at the commune and village offices and community halls, if any, at the same time. The commune and village offices will make best efforts to inform the APs about the schedule dates for payments. A public consultation meeting will be also held to explain the procedures of payment before the commencement of payment. Once the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line is approved by EDC and ADB, SEPRO of EDC will implement process of disbursement and carry out the compensation, assistance, and resettlement payment to the AHs.

99. As mentioned above, the compensation payments for households who were affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 were made in July 2021. The DDR identified gaps of actual implementation of compensation and assistance for the households compared with the entitlements on compensation and assistance specified in this Updated LARP; therefore, a CAP has been developed in consultation with EDC and AHs. The budget for CAP implementation is included in this Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line. The result of the DDR is presented in detail in Annex 1.

100. The calculated cost for compensation and assistance for the construction of Section 3 transmission line is **\$371,032.66**; of which, the compensation and assistance amount to be paid to 100 AHs who will be affected by land acquisition for construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line is \$284,254.74; cost for the CAP implementation is \$1,155; the administrative cost is \$57,081.95; and the contingency is \$28,540.97. The table below presents the breakdown of the calculated cost for compensation and assistance of the Project.

Table 26: Calculation of Costs for Compensation and Assistance for Construction of Section 3 Transmission Line

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (US\$)
A	Compensation for Land				210,447.50
A.1	Compensation for Permanently Affected Land				23,001.50
1	Residential land (Prambei Mum)				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	7.50	423.00	3,172.50

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (US\$)
2	Agricultural land (Prambei Mum)	m ²			
2.1	In Lor Village				
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	4	930.00	3,720.00
	Cart road	m ²	3	100.00	300.00
	No access road	m ²	2.5	243.00	607.50
2.2	In Tang Pou, Daun Tep and Thbeng Brochob Village	m ²	4	900.00	3,600.00
2.3	In Trangveng, Trapeang Trok village	m ²			
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	4	805.00	3,220.00
	Cart road/ No access road	m ²	2	872.00	1,744.00
2.4	In Tholtratong village	m ²			
	River Road	m ²	4	900.00	3,600.00
3	Agricultural land (Kbal Tuek)	m ²			
	River road/ Cart Road/ No access road	m ²	1.5	2025	3,037.50
A.2	Compensation for Restricted Land within the COI				187,446.00
1	Residential land (Prambei Mum)				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	2.25	8,730.00	19,642.50
2	Agricultural land (Prambei Mum)	m ²			
2.1	In Lor Village				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.5	1,250.00	1,875.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.2	21,865.00	26,238.00
	Cart road	m ²	0.9	5,100.00	4,590.00
	No access road	m ²	0.75	9,725.00	7,293.75
2.2	In Tang Pou, Daun Tep and Thbeng Brochob Village	m ²			
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.2	18,400.00	22080.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.05	9,840.00	10332.00
2.3	In Trangveng, Trapeang Trok	m ²			

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (US\$)
	village				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.5	4,410.00	6,615.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.2	20,455.00	24,546.00
	Cart road	m ²	1.2	1,065.00	1,278.00
	No access road	m ²	0.75	25,510.00	19,132.50
2.4	In Tholtratong village	m ²			
	River Road	m ²	1.2	16,855.00	20,226.00
	No access Road	m ²	0.75	5,540.00	4,155.00
3	Agricultural land (Kbal Tuek)	m ²			
3.1	In Prey Chhroa village				
	River road/ Cart Road/ No access road	m ²	0.45	43205	19,442.25
B	Compensation for Affected Trees				36,290.00
1	Mango (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	25	52	1,300.00
2	Mango (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	50	291	14,550.00
3	Mango (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	76.00	194	14,744.00
4	Palm (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	25.00	8	200.00
5	Palm (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	76.00	31	2,356.00
6	Tamarind 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	17.00	1	17.00
7	Tamarind (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	50.50	5	252.50
8	Jambolan 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	2	20.00
9	Jambolan (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
10	Jambolan (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	30.50	1	30.50
11	Jujube 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	5.00	4	20.00
12	Jujube (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	15.50	7	108.50
13	Lucida (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	10.00	2	20.00
14	Lucida (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
15	Neem tree (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	11.50	9	103.50
16	Neem tree (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	23.00	2	46.00

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (US\$)
17	Neem tree (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	35.00	5	175.00
18	Cashew (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	1	10.00
19	Cashew (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
20	Economic trees (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	9.00	1	9.00
21	Economic trees (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	27.00	4	108.00
22	Non-economic trees (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	3.00	1	3.00
23	Non-economic trees (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	6.00	7	42.00
24	Non-economic trees (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	9.00	235	2,115.00
C	Compensation for loss of crops				33,017.24
1	Paddy	m ²	0.12	126,137	15,136.44
2	Other annual crops	m ²	0.28	63,860	17,880.80
D	Allowances				4,500.00
1	Income restoration allowance	Household	200.00	9	1,800.00
2	Allowance for vulnerable households	Household	300.00	9	2,700.00
E	Cost for implementation of CAP for Section 3				1,155.00
F	Total compensation cost = A + B + C + D + E				285,409.74
G	Administrative cost (20% x F)				57,081.95
H	Contingencies (10% x F)				28,540.97
	GRAND TOTAL				371,032.66

Source: DMS and RCS Results, SEPRO, 2021.

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

101. **Electricité du Cambodge (EDC).** EDC is the Project EA and will oversee all Project activities including preparation, implementation of the Updated LARP and monitoring of the Updated LARP implementation. SEPRO is responsible for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of all the components under the Project under EDC. For implementing the Updated LARP, SEPRO will:

- Undertake meaningful consultations with all the APs as described in the ADB's SPS (2009) in the communities affected by the Project during Updated LARP implementation. Separate consultations will be conducted with vulnerable groups in addition to the public consultations.
- Carry out land acquisition, compensation, assistance according to the provisions of the agreed Updated LARP in coordination with local authorities and Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).
- Ensure that APs are paid the compensation and assistance amounts in a prompt and timely manner.
- Prepare a LARP Implementation Compliance report as soon as all the procedures of compensation, assistance and resettlement have been completed. The LARP Compliance Report concurred by ADB will serve a basis for "no objection" for the civil works and will be disclosed on ADB website.
- Monitor and document the ongoing impacts in order to avoid potential later grievances; and prepare and submit quarterly progress reports and semi-annual internal monitoring reports to ADB throughout the project time.

102. **Project Management Office – 01 (PMO-01).** The PMO-1 is the implementing agency of the Project and will support EDC to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. The PMO-01 has the following roles and responsibilities:

- Supervising and overseeing all technical aspects of Project.
- Coordinating and supervising consultant inputs for detailed design, preparation of bidding documents and supervision of civil works
- Coordinating and supporting SEPRO in land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- Quarterly reporting on progress and submit to the EDC.

103. **Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).** The PIC will assist EDC in applying government laws and regulations and ADB's SPS (2009) requirements in all procedures and activities related to the implementation and monitoring of the LARP, including consultations, negotiations and payments to affected persons, potential grievances filed by affected persons and their settlement.

104. The tasks and responsibilities of the PIC regarding Updated LARP implementation are to:

- prepare guidelines and train SEPRO in conducting consultations with AHs; assist EDC with information disclosure, consultations, and participation with the public on an ongoing basis throughout Project implementation.
- provide trainings on Updated LARP implementation and monitoring to the staff of the involved agencies.

- support the establishment and maintenance of a database of AHs, including information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs, their affected assets, and their compensation entitlements and payments.
- assist EDC in implementing Updated LARP and internal monitoring of land acquisition, compensation, assistance to ensure the compliance with provisions of the agreed Updated LARP.
- identify any non-compliance issues and outstanding issues during Updated LARP implementation and propose corrective actions to address the issues as relevant.
- prepare quarterly progress reports and semi-annual monitoring reports as requested for submission to the government and ADB.

105. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSCs).** A PRSC was established in each province of the Project by the Provincial Administration. The duties of the PRSCs are to:

- Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for land acquisition and resettlement.
- Manage the public consultation meetings at the provincial level.
- Oversee and monitor the work of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG)
- Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level.

106. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG).** The PRSC-WG was established by the Provincial Governor for each province and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the SEPRO in carrying out the land acquisition and resettlement activities at the provincial level. In addition to supporting the PRSC, the PRSC-WG has the following specific functions:

- Facilitating all public consultation and information disclosure meetings and maintain records.
- Cooperating with consultants and SEPRO in the implementation of the agreed Updated LARP.
- Leading the payments of compensation to APs; and
- Preparing monthly progress reports on all LAR activities at the provincial level and submit to PRSC.

107. **The Concerned Local Administration Authorities (province, district, commune and village).** The Kompong Speu and Kompong Chnang provinces, districts, communes, and villages where the Project is located will coordinate and work closely with the PRSC, PRSC-WG and SEPRO on the implementation of Updated LARP. Their roles and responsibilities include:

- Identifying and coordinating the venue for the public consultation meetings and invite AHs to participate in the consultation activities during Updated LARP implementation; and
- Assisting the SEPRO and PRSC-WG in developing suitable measures to assist the VAHs.

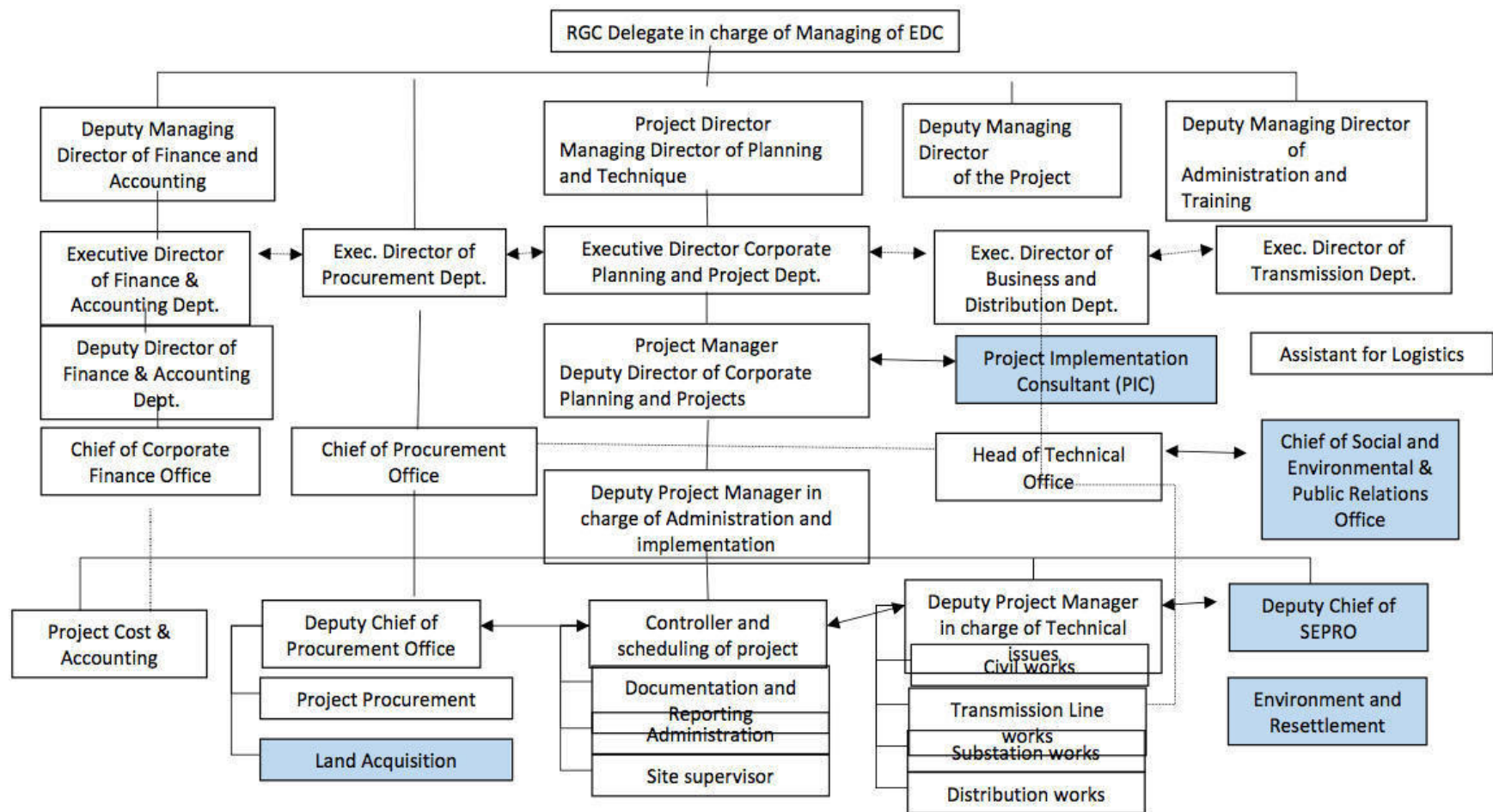


Figure 3: EDC Organization Structure

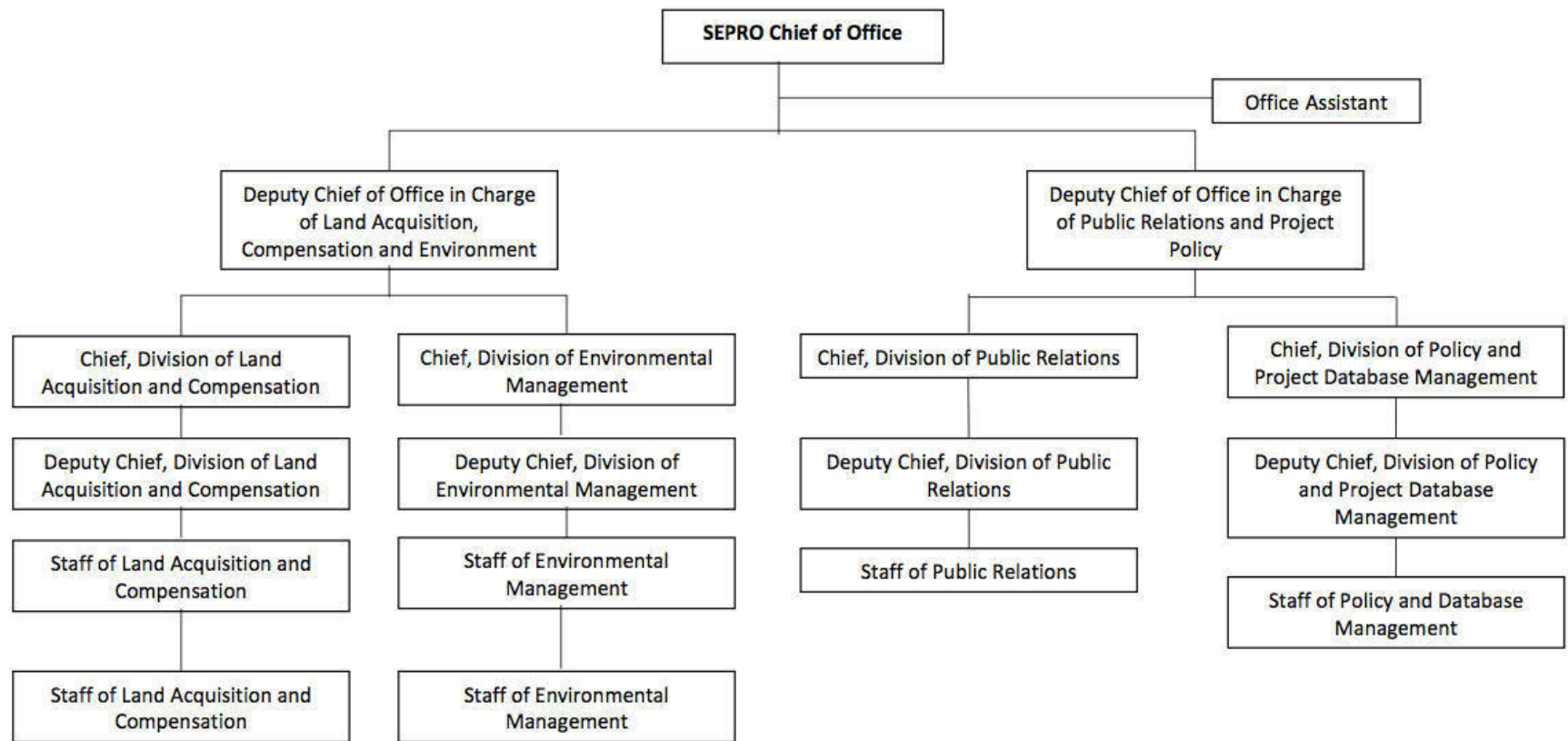


Figure 4: SEPRO Organization Structure

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

108. The implementation schedule of the Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line will be in concurrence with the civil works construction schedule. The contract shall not be awarded to the contractors until the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been approved, the compensation and resettlement activities have been fully completed, the LRP is in place and the CAP implementation is completed. All resettlement impacts are expected to be limited to the construction period and hence will be further reviewed, assessed, and paid based on actual losses.

109. The table below provides an indicative schedule for the Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line implementation.

Table 27: Indicative Updated LARP implementation schedule

Activities	Schedule
ADB Approval of the updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	September 2021
Disclosure of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line in the Project areas and on ADB/EDC websites.	September 2021
Implementation of the agreed Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	September – October 2021
Implementation of the LRP	September 2021
Implementation of the CAP	September 2021
Mobilization of Contractor and start of civil works	November 2021
Internal Monitoring (submission of Semi-annual social monitoring reports)	Starting from September 2021 (ongoing during implementation)

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

110. **Internal Monitoring.** The objectives of the internal monitoring are: (i) to measure and report of the progress in the preparation and implementation of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line; (ii) to identify the risks and outstanding issues, if any and propose the measures to mitigate; and (iii) to assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are implemented in compliance with the provisions under the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The internal monitoring will be carried out by SEPRO.

111. Internal monitoring covers reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on (i) public consultation; (ii) determination of compensation; (iii) record of grievances and status of complaints; (iv) financial disbursements; and (v) level of APs' satisfaction. The data and number as well as other statistics on progress in land acquisition and resettlement will be disaggregated by gender. The focus of internal monitoring will be as below:

- Confirmation of the number of severely AHs (relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more than of 10% of total production landholding/income-generating assets of the household), the number of marginally AHs, and the number of VAHs.
- Progress in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the affected area vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed Updated LARP.
- Number of households who have land and assets that are temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the construction contractor to the households.
- Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation meetings held during the implementation of the Updated LARP; the number of AHs participating in the meetings; comments, suggestions, and concerns of the AHs and how these were addressed; languages used in consultation meetings.
- Progress in the implementation of the LRP: which income restoration activities have been implemented and status of their implementation (in subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether or not the income restoration activities carried out or are being implemented are effective).
- Progress in the implementation of the CAP.
- Grievance redress: number of AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the GRM; and the time bound action plan to full resolve any complaints pending during the monitoring period.
- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement, how these concerns are addressed, and resolution of their grievances.

112. During subsequent monitoring periods, the SEPRO/PMO - 1 will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address resettlement issues in the past monitoring period have been resolved. The table below provides the recommended internal land acquisition and resettlement monitoring indicators:

Table 28: LARP Internal Monitoring Indicators

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely allocation of funds for resettlement • Actual implementation of resettlement activities against agreed implementation schedule in the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in Updated LARP • Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMO-1 vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in Updated LARP including description of job functions. • Actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in Updated LARP.
Identification of compensation recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake). • Number of persons who meet the criteria but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Delivery of Entitlements to AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of lands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Area and type of lands acquired for the construction of power towers. ◦ Area and type of lands within the COI of the transmission line restricted on land use. • Acquisition of structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired ◦ Number, type and size of secondary structures affected/acquired ◦ Number, type and size of public assets affected • Acquisition of trees and crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number and type of private trees acquired ◦ Number and type of crops acquired • Entitlements as mentioned in the entitlement matrix provided to the AHs • Number of AHs provided full compensation in time (computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed Updated LARP), allowances, and assistance (including resettlement assistance) by location/project component. • Number of AHs who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types • Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed Updated LARP) by location. • Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period • Issues affecting timely land clearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received ◦ Unresolved encumbrances ◦ Funding constraints ◦ Other • Projected and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of Updated LARP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dissemination and posting of translated Updated LARP by location/date. ◦ PIB translated into Khmer and disseminated to AHs by location/date. ◦ Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnic group, (not including project staff) ◦ Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation minutes maintained by SEPRO. Consultation activities [as against consultation & participation plan in Updated LARP] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other meetings/other consultation methods (e.g., FGDs; key informant interviews; dedicated meetings with women, and other vulnerable groups, etc.) Quantification and disaggregation (by gender and ethnicity) of participation Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition. Stakeholder participation (iteration, roles of CBOs/mass organizations)
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and percentage of AHs with houses and/or independent stalls fully affected by location Number and percentage of AHs that can rebuild on remaining land vs Number and percentage of AHs requiring relocation Issues identified with proposed and completed remedial measures
Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of eligible AHs, how many VAHs and how many are severely AHs Income restoration measures/activities by type and location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of trainings/activities provided. Number of participants per activity disaggregated by gender and ethnic group. Number of APs placed in jobs (disaggregated by gender). Others. Number and percentage of participating households/AHs eligible Narrative of process/actions taken to prepare income restoration activities Degree of effectiveness of each training/activity (income of eligible AHs, skills of participating households, etc.) Institutional arrangements and resource requirements Implementation schedule: actual implementation of income restoration activities vis-à-vis planned implementation (as per Updated LARP) Engagement of service provider(s)
Operation of GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new grievance cases for reporting period Number of cases received Number of cases resolved/Number of cases by location/date Number of cases progressed to next level Average time to resolve cases by location/project component Number of cases where land/property compulsorily acquired Summary of type of grievance issue/location
Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of VAHs by type and location Specific actions planned as per agreed Updated LARP Specific measures implemented as of this monitoring period (including number and percentage of vulnerable AHs assisted) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable APs (disaggregated by gender and ethnic group) employed for project-related jobs Others
Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of issues raised in the previous report Resource/funding constraints Changes in scope of impacts Temporary impacts during civil works (quantities, number of AHs, location, types, etc.) and status of restoring temporarily affected assets
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation Changes in income and expenditures patterns compared to pre-project situation.

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
CAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VAHs provided with the assistance as specified in the agreed CAP • Actual date of additional assistance payment to the households.

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Due Diligence Review on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Households Affected by the Construction of 17 Power Towers under Section 3

A Resettlement Due Diligence Review (DDR) of how the land acquisition, compensation and support for households affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 transmission line was carried out in August 2021. A total of 74 households (342 affected persons – APs) were affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 transmission line and received compensation and assistance payment in July 2021. The objectives of the DDR are (i) to determine if the land acquisition, compensation, and assistance for the AHs are implemented in compliance with the entitlements specified in the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line; (ii) to identify any aspects where discrepancies exist between the findings of the DDR and provisions of the Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line; and (iii) propose corrective actions to address the gaps identified.

During the DDR implementation, documents related to land acquisition, compensation and recorded by SEPRO/EDC and PIC and payment vouchers of the AHs were collected and reviewed to gather data on the number of AHs, type of impacts, applied compensation unit rates (results of RCS-January 2021) and assistance provided to the households, information disclosure and public consultation activities carried out, as well as the information concerning redressing complaints and/or grievances raised by the AHs (if any).

There were 74 households (342 APs) affected by the construction of 17 power towers. All of those reside in Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district. Among the 74 AHs (342 APs), 49 AHs (228 APs) had land restricted on land use; 24 APs (111 APs) who have both land within the COI of transmission line and being restricted on land use and land permanently acquired for the construction of 17 power towers; and one (01) AH (03 APs) was with loss of trees only. The DMS results showed that a total of 3,825 m² of land was permanently acquired including 1,800 m² of land for other annual crops; and 2,025 m² of paddy land. There were 24 households (111 APs) with land permanently affected, of which 11 AHs (45 APs) were with paddy land permanently acquired; and 13 AHs (66 APs) had land for other annual crops permanently recovered. On the other hand, the area of land within the COI that would be restricted on land use was 111,493 m². This area covered 43,260 m² of paddy land owned by 30 AHs (132 APs); and 68,233 m² of land for other annual crops of other 43 AHs (207 APs). A total number of 73 households (339 APs) had land within the COI of the transmission line and being restricted on land use.

Apart from impacts on land, a total of 155 trees of 38 AHs (157 APs) were cut down. The majority of the affected trees were mango trees with 96 trees out of total 155 affected trees. No structures as well as business activities of households were affected by the construction of 17 power towers and transmission line.

Among the 74 AHs who received the compensation and assistance, three (03) households (10 APs) were vulnerable AHs including one (01) female headed household with dependents (4 APs); and two (02) elderly-headed households with no other means of support (6 APs). None of the 74 AHs would be severely affected as all of the AHs lost less than 10% of total productive landholding/income generating assets of the household and no AHs had to relocate.

Summary of land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the construction of 17 power towers of Section 3 transmission line is presented in the following table.

Table 1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts Caused by the Construction of 17 Power Towers of Section 3 Transmission Line

Types of impacts	Unit	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Permanent land acquisition				
Paddy land	m ²	2,025	11	45
Other annual crops land	m ²	1,800	13	66
Land within the COI of the transmission line				
Paddy land	m ²	43,260	30	132
Other annual crops land	m ²	68,233	43	207
Impact on trees		155	38	157
Mango	Tree	96		
Palm	Tree	29		
Jambolan Plum/ Pring	Tree	8		
Lucida	Tree	3		
Neem Tree	Tree	9		
Guava	Tree	1		
Non-economic tree	Tree	9		
Vulnerable households			3	10
Female headed household with dependents	household		1	4
Elderly-headed household with no other means of support	household		2	6

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

Findings of the DDR

Information disclosure and public consultation. A series of 11 public consultation meetings was held in May and June 2021 in four (04) villages of Prambei Mum commune. A total of 127 persons participated in these meetings, of which 96 persons were males and 31 persons were females. In these meetings, the participants were disseminated the information of the project including (i) the detailed engineering design of the transmission line construction; (ii) the scope of land acquisition based on the DMS results; (iii) the principles of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement (such as cut-off date, eligibility, proposed entitlements, etc.); (iv) the proposed implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance and civil works; and (v) the proposed GRM. The public meetings were continuously held during the compensation and assistance payment to explain the procedures of payment process and agree the compensation schedule. During the public meetings, the PIB was prepared and delivered to the

participants. Results of DMS were also posted at the communes' offices for disclosure. The information of the Project was disseminated sufficiently as per requirements of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The DMS on affected lands and non-land assets of all the 74 AHs was carried out by SEPRO in May and June 2021. The DMS was conducted with the participation of AHs, representatives of governor at commune level, village chiefs and SEPRO. All the affected lands and crops and trees were measured during the DMS and the DMS results were posted in public places. Before the commencement of DMS, the implementation schedule was informed and agreed with local authorities and AHs, hence, the AHs could participate in the DMS. Opinions and concerns of the AHs on DMS results were addressed during the DMS implementation.

Entitlements and Compensation rates. SEPRO engaged an independent and qualified consultant to carry out the Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) in January 2021. The RCS was conducted to determine the compensation unit rates for affected lands and crops and trees. For permanently affected lands (residential and agricultural lands), the affected lands were compensated at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost. The land certificate and other legal documents were justified at no cost for the landowners. For the land within the COI of the transmission line, the AHs were provided with cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the value of the affected land area. The AHs whose land was located within the COI of the transmission line were allowed to continuously use their affected land with restriction on land use. For the affected trees, the compensation was made by net annual income loss for one year at market rate. The AHs were informed the land acquisition more than one month in advance. In addition, the AHs were allowed to harvest their crops (paddy and corn) in May and June 2021 after the DMS implementation; therefore, compensation for affected crops was not required.

Apart from the compensation for affected lands and trees, the three (3) vulnerable AHs were provided with one-time cash assistance of \$150/household while the one-time cash assistance as specified in the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line is \$300/household.

Livelihood restoration program (LRP). Among 74 AHs (342 APs), three (03) AHs (10 APs) were vulnerable AHs and were entitled to be provided income restoration allowance (\$200 per an eligible household). However, the income restoration allowance has not yet provided to these households.

Grievances. The GRM was discussed and disseminated to the AHs during the public consultation meetings. The GRM was also included in the PIB that was prepared and distributed to the participants during the public consultation meetings. At the time of DDR implementation, the special allowance for vulnerable AHs was not fully made and the income restoration allowance has not yet been paid to the eligible households, no related complaints and grievances have been raised by the AHs at all levels.

Land acquisition. The compensation payment was made to all the 74 AHs in July 2021. After receiving the compensation and assistance payment, the affected land was handed over to the Project. The civil works commenced in July 2021 and completed in August 2021 when the sites were available.

The table below summarizes the findings of the DDR and degree of compliance to the requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) and the entitlement matrix of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

Table 2: Summary of Findings of the DDR

Issues	Gaps with provisions of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	Degree of Compliance
Information disclosure, consultation, and local participation	The public consultation meetings were held to share relevant information of the Project to local communities and AHs. In these meetings, the AHs also contributed their opinions/suggestions about various aspect of the Project. The PIB was prepared and shared to all participants in the public meetings.	Compliant
DMS	The DMS was carried out with the participation of the AHs. All affected lands and crops and trees were taken into account. The results of DMS were disclosed in public places	Compliant
Compensation and assistance entitlement	An independent and qualified consultant was engaged by SEPRO to determine the replacement cost for affected lands and market rates of affected trees. The affected trees were compensated at market rates.	Compliant
	The special allowance for the three (3) vulnerable AHs was made in a half of support level specified in Updated LARP.	Partial-Compliant
Livelihood restoration program	The allowance for income restoration has not been provided to the three (3) vulnerable AHs.	Non-compliant
Grievances	GRM was discussed and disseminated in public consultation meetings. The AHs were made aware of mechanism to lodge their complaints/grievances. The GRM was also included in the PIB.	Compliant
Land acquisition	The civil works were commenced before the completion of compensation and assistance	Non-compliant

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

In order to ensure that the full compliance to the provisions of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line as well as to restore for the income of the AHs to at least the pre-project level, the table below presents the proposed corrective actions along with responsible agencies and timeframe to address the identified gaps.

Table 3: Corrective Action Plan

Issues	Gaps	Proposed corrective actions	Responsible Entities	Timeframe
Special allowance for vulnerable household (3 AHs – 10 APs)	The special allowance for vulnerable AHs was made for \$150 against \$300 as in Updated LARP for Section 3	Providing additional allowance to meet the level of the support specified in the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	EDC SEPRO PMO-1	September 2021

Issues	Gaps	Proposed corrective actions	Responsible Entities	Timeframe
	transmission line	Cash assistance of \$150/household		
Income restoration allowance (3 AHs – 10 APs)	The income restoration allowance has not yet been provided to the eligible households.	Providing income restoration allowance to the 3 vulnerable AHs: Cash assistance of \$200/household.	EDC SEPRO PMO-1	September 2021

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

The cost for the implementation of CAP is \$1,155. This cost includes additional special allowance for vulnerable households; income restoration allowance; and contingency cost. EDC is responsible for the preparation of budget for compensation and assistance of the Project. The breakdown of the cost for CAP implementation is presented in the following table.

Table 4: Calculated Budget for Implementation of Corrective Action Plan

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit price (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
1	Special allowance for vulnerable AHs	household	3	150	450
2	Income restoration allowance	household	3	200	600
	Subtotal				1,050
	Contingency (10% of Subtotal)				105
	Total				1,155

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

SEPRO under EDC will implement the aforementioned corrective actions once ADB gives its concurrence to the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line which the DDR is a part of it. SEPRO will monitor the implementation of the CAP and will include the status of the CAP implementation in its internal monitoring reports to ADB.

Annex 2: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings and FGDs and List of Participants

Venue Meeting Place:

- 1) Rung Roeung Commune Office;
- 2) Prambei Mum Commune Office;
- 3) Village Center of Prey Chhroa village.

(Thpong district, Kampong Speu province, and Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province);

- **Date** : 10 April to 09 August 2021

- **Agenda** :
- Brief the project information, route line map, Survey, DMS and beneficiaries, reiteration of the Cut-off date to be eligible for compensation.
 - Discussion on the ROW, the Route lines and entitlement matrix.
 - Explanation of the GRM and how it is functioning including focal persons.
 - Explained the processing of Replacement Cost Study that has been conducted; and
 - The PIB distribution.

- **Attachment:**

- Minute of meeting.
- Attendance lists;
- Field photos

- **Brief the result meetings**

The Consultation meeting were arranged for the twenty-two (22) meetings in three (3) communes of Rung Roeung, Prambei Mum of Thpong district, Kampong Speu province, and one (1) commune of Kbal Tuek commune, Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province. The meetings have been prepared by SEPRO/EDC in cooperation with Resettlement Specialist (PIC) at the same place of Prambei Mum Commune Office but different villagers among of the ten (10) villages (except in Prey Chhroa village was prepared in the Prey Chrao Village Center. All AHs were invited to attend the meeting following the schedule who have been affected by the National Solar Park Project (Section-3).

The aim of the consultation meetings is to present the project information (PIB distribution), project location including the design route lines, expectation of timing, scope of impacts, eligibility, entitlements, and the grievance redress mechanism and discuss resettlement issues due to the project activities. During that time, awareness of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was disseminated to all AP as well.

Representative for District Governor of Thpong district (Mr. Bun Chanthol), Commune Councils (Mr. Puk Touch), and Village Chief, and also the representative from Kbal Tuek commune, Teuk Phos district of Kampong Chhnang province (Ms. Sim Run, Commune Chief, and Ms. Kheng Srey, Commune Council member). All of them expressed their warm welcome and thanked to all Team works (EDC/SEPRO, PIC) and villagers especially with affected villages for participating in the meeting for reviewing the progressive works of the project, and explained the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) has conducted.

As the results of deep discussion, all participants understood the purpose of the meeting and will happily participate in the next detailed measurement survey (DMS) by the team.

The meetings have been closed with fruitful results, mutual understanding, and friendly atmosphere on the same date.

List of Participants in the Public Consultation Meetings

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មាធិការ ប្រតិភូប្រឡង

កម្មវិធីប្រគល់ / ATTENDANCE LIST

សមាជិកកម្មាធិការប្រឡងប្រជុំជូន

កម្មវិធីប្រគល់ប្រជុំជូនដល់សមាជិក: ព្រឹក្សាប្រគល់ប្រជុំជូន និងកិច្ចសន្យា នៃកម្មាធិការសាងសង់វត្តប្រាសាទ ២៣០
 ក. វិសេសសមាជិកដែលបានប្រគល់ប្រជុំជូន: មហាសេនាបតីបាលប្រះកម្មវិស្វកម្ម ឆេតិកងច្បាំង
 ព័ត៌មាន: អាណត្តិទី ០២ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ២៤ ១០ ២០២៤ ពេលវេលា: ០៨:០០ ថ្ងៃទី

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
០១	ប៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	ប្រធានកម្មាធិការ	ក្រសួង	០១៧៧៧៧៧
០២	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួង	០៧០៧០៧០
០៣	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៤	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៥	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៦	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៧	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៨	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
០៩	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១០	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១១	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១២	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៣	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៤	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៥	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៦	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៧	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៨	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
១៩	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២០	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២១	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២២	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៣	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៤	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៥	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៦	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៧	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៨	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
២៩	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣០	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣១	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣២	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៣	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៤	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៥	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៦	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៧	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៨	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួង	០៣២៥០៦៥៥
៣៩	ហ៊ុន ឌីន	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ចក្ខុវិស័យ / ATTENDANCE LIST

សហគមន៍បុគ្គលិកប្រចាំថ្ងៃទី

ការប្រជុំប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ឈានពេល: ព្រឹក្សាប្រជុំសាងសង់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ និងកំពូលស្រះ នៃគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ ២៣០
 គ.រ ពីរឡូត៍វិស័យខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ មហាផ្ទៃស្ថានីយ៍ថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យព័ក្សា ឡូត៍ទំពាំងបាវង
 ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល: ២១ មិថុនា ២០២៤ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ២៥ មិថុនា ២០២៤ ពេលវេលា: ១៤:០០ រៀង

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ បុគ្គលិក Name	ឈ្មោះ Gender	មុខតំណែង Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
1	ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទ
2	គឹម ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ គឹម ឈន់
3	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
4	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
5	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
6	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
7	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
8	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
9	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
10	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់
11	ស៊ី ឈន់	ប្រុស	នាយក	ក្រសួងសាងសង់	០៩៥១២៤១២៤ ស៊ី ឈន់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ចក្ខុវិស័យអង្គបោះឆ្នោត / ATTENDANCE LIST

សាលាបោះឆ្នោតក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្រុក ២៣០
 ភ.វ. ព.អនុស្សាវរីយ៍សាលាដំបូងស្រុក ម.អ.អនុស្សាវរីយ៍សាលាបោះឆ្នោតកម្មវិធីស្រុក ២៣០៨២២

ទីកន្លែង: ភូមិស្រែចម្ការ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០៩ មិថុនា ២០២១ ពេលវេលា: ៩:០០ ម ១២

ល.រ No	នាម Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
០១	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្រុក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០២	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៣	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៤	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៥	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៦	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៧	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៨	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
០៩	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
១០	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
១១	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២
១២	អៀន វណ្ណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ស្រុក	០៩២៩៩២២២

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គម្រោងការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ

បញ្ជីបេក្ខជន / ATTENDANCE LIST

សាកលវិទ្យាល័យប្រាសាទស្រីសោយ ភូមិស្រីសោយ សង្កាត់ស្រីសោយ ខណ្ឌស្រីសោយ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

កម្មវិធីបង្រៀនប្រចាំថ្ងៃ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០២២ ម៉ោង ០៨:០០ ដល់ ០៩:០០ ព្រឹក

១. ព័ត៌មានអំពីការចូលរួម: ឈ្មោះ: ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល លេខ: ០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩

២. ឈ្មោះ: ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល លេខ: ០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណក់ Position	អង្គការ Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
១	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
២	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៣	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៤	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៥	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៦	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៧	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៨	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
៩	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
១០	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
១១	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩
១២	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	ស្រី	គ្រូបង្រៀន	ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល	០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីចេញសេចក្តី / ATTENDANCE LIST

សមាសភាពពលករសហគមន៍ប្រជាជន

កម្រិតផ្សព្វផ្សាយជាសាធារណៈ គោលបំណងសាងសង់វត្តប្រាសាទ ២៣០ កម្រិត ៥ អនុស្សាវរីយ៍បំបាត់ជំងឺកូវីដ-១៩

អនុស្សាវរីយ៍បំបាត់ជំងឺកូវីដ-១៩ ចេញពីកម្រិត ៥

ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤ ពេលវេលា: ៩:០០ am (ម៉ោង)

ល/រ No	នាម Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ ឬលេខសម្គាល់ Phone Number & Signatur
១	គុណចក្រ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
២	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៣	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៤	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៥	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៦	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៧	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៨	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
៩	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
១០	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
១១	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩
១២	ស្រី គុណ	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	០៩៥៥៤៧៩

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

មន្ទីរពេទ្យស្រះចក / ATTENDANCE LIST

សមាសភាពអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំលើកទី១

កម្រិតអ្នកចូលរួមជាសាមញ្ញ: ៧៧ កម្រិតអ្នកជាសាមញ្ញបន្ថែម: ៧៧ កម្រិតសរុប: ១៥៤ កម្រិតសាមញ្ញដែលមិនចូលរួម: ២៣០

កំរិតសាមញ្ញដែលមិនបានចាត់ទុកចូលរួម: មកស្រុកស្ទើរមិនមានបុគ្គលិកចូលរួមចុះកម្រិតសាមញ្ញ ៤៧ កម្រិតសាមញ្ញដែលមិនចូលរួម: ២៣០

ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី២២ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ពេលវេលា: ៩:០០ am ទំព័រ ២

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណែង Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
១	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
២	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៣	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៤	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៥	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៦	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៧	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៨	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
៩	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
១០	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
១១	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
១២	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
១៣	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១
១៤	ប្រាក់ ចាន់ថុល	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	ស្រះចក	០៩២៥៥៥៤៧៨១

ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍
គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍

បញ្ជីចំនួនសេវា / ATTENDANCE LIST

សមាសភាពប្រជាជនសហគមន៍ ឃុំ កំពង់ស្រឡៅ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម

កម្រិតចំនួនប្រជាជនសហគមន៍: ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍សរុប ១២០ ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍ប្រកបរបរកសិករ ១២០

កំណត់ត្រា: តាមបញ្ជីប្រជាជនសហគមន៍ ឃុំ កំពង់ស្រឡៅ ខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម ឆ្នាំ ២០២២

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ប្រភេទ Gender	តំណក់ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ ឬ លេខកូដ Phone Number or Signature
១	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
២	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៣	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៤	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៥	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៦	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៧	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៨	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
៩	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩
១០	កុំ កែវ វិជ័យ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គភាពសហគមន៍	០៩៩ ៩៩ ៩៩

គ្រឹះស្ថានសម្របសម្រួល
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីអនុវត្ត / ATTENDANCE LIST

សមាសភាពបុគ្គលិកបច្ចុប្បន្នពីរថ្ងៃ
 ការប្រជុំប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍សាលា: នៃការងារសាលាប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍ ២០២០ ៣/ ប្រសូត្រីយ៍វិសាលភាពសិក្សាប្រចាំ ២០២០
 អនុវត្តន៍វិសាលភាពសិក្សាប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍ ២០២០ ៣/ ប្រសូត្រីយ៍វិសាលភាពសិក្សាប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍ ២០២០ ៣/

ថ្ងៃទី: ២០/១២/២០២០ ឈ្មោះសាលា: ០៦ - ៣២២ - ២២២ ពេលវេលា: ៩.០០ ព្រឹក

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណក់ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
១.					
២.					
៣.	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៤.	ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៥.	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៦.	ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៧.	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៨.	ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
៩.	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
១០.	ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២
១១.	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	សិស្ស	សាលា	០៩៧៧៦១៤២២

<p> ក្រុមការងារប្រតិបត្តិការ ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ បញ្ជីចំនួន/ATTENDANCE LIST សហការកម្មសិក្សាប្រជុំស្តីពី ការប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈ ព្រឹកថ្ងៃទី៣៧ខែសីហាឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ និងកម្មសិក្សា វិធានការសាសនាសិក្សាប្រជា ២៣ ស្តីពីការផ្តល់វិធានការសាសនាសិក្សាប្រជា ការផ្តល់វិធានការសាសនាសិក្សាប្រជា ការផ្តល់វិធានការសាសនាសិក្សាប្រជា ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ៣៧ ខែ សីហា ២០១៣ ពេលវេលា: ៩:៣០am </p>					
ល.រ No	នាម Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គការ Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signat
1	ឧត្តមសេនា	ប្រុស	មន្ត្រី	ក្រសួង	010035498
2					
3	គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	01258 0635
4	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	0964545049
5	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	093 2105 91
6	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	083890329
7	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	096 35 63 93
8	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	
9	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	13002 03 03
10	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	09849 7360
11	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	08305083
12	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	093558366
13	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	
14	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	0922915152
15	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	078 136118
16	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	0708601010
17	លោក គណៈ	ប្រុស	គណៈ	ក្រសួង	0716131835

ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍
គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍

បញ្ជីចេញវិញ្ញាបនបត្រ / ATTENDANCE LIST

សហគមន៍ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ

ការប្រជុំប្រចាំខែ: ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០១/០១/២០២០

ឈ្មោះ: គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
1	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
2	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
3	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
4	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
5	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
6	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
7	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
8	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
9	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
10	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
11	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
12	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000

ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍
គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍

បញ្ជីចេញវិញ្ញាបនបត្រ / ATTENDANCE LIST

សហគមន៍ស្រុកស្រែចម្ការ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ

ការប្រជុំប្រចាំខែ: ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០១/០១/២០២០

ឈ្មោះ: គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	មុខរបរ Position	អង្គភាព Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ និងហត្ថលេខា Phone Number & Signature
1	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
2	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
3	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
4	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
5	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
6	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
7	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
8	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
9	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
10	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
11	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000
12	គណៈ គណៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយក	09136000

Minutes of the FGDs

1- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with Women

Table 1: Focus Group Discussion with Women

Commune	Groups: Women Group
Prambei Mum	Women Farmer Group
	Villagers in Taing Pou village, Prambei Mum commune
Date:	04 May 2021

a. Opening Remarks:

The meeting was attended by 4 women out of 14 resident's/households heads were invited to attend the public consultation meeting of Taing Pur village, Prambei Mom commune are crossing by the transmission line. Also in attendance were Mr. Bun Chanthol, District Officer of Thpong district, and Mr. Pouk Touch, 2nd Vice-Chief of Commune, Prambei Mom commune, and Mr. Chea Vuthy composed the facilitating team of SEPRO/EDC.

The participants were asked to introduce themselves after which the facilitator made the necessary introductions and briefing on the project.

First of all, Mr. Puk Touch (2nd Vice-chief of commune), Chairman of the meeting had delivered a warmly welcome speech to all members of the meeting to pay attention to the content of the meeting and the purposes and has raised briefly on the project, after that the meeting is processing one by one as the scheduled.

b. Notes of Focus Group Discussions – Prambei Mom Commune, Kampong Speu Province

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How long time has your village (s) been located here and how long time have most of you lived in your village? 2. Are there people from different ethnic groups in your village(s)? Which ones and approx. how many people/households of different ethnic groups (proportions)? 3. Are there many poor households in your village(s)? Yes/No, Approximate proportions 4. What are the main reasons that these households are poor? (what kind of households, e.g. family with many children, single woman with dependents, old person without relatives in the village, household with sick/handicapped family members, landless households, unemployed, etc.) 	<p>A: <u>Social Issues: Village profile, poverty and ethnicity</u></p> <p>Taing Pou is name of village in Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. The village is the old village since 1960s, referring the people here most of them living here since they were born. The indigenous and minority population are not revealed in the data, so some village may not be recorded. However, at the actual site survey a few households of Khmer-Islam were observed. In the village the main income is agricultural activities. There are 26HHs were classified as poor people (ID Poor-1=5HHs and ID Poor-2=21HHs), and about 11.30% of the total HHs in this village by National Poverty Committees and cooperation with Local authorities, and the main reasons that these households are poor due to women household head family, unemployed, lack of capital, landless with many children, see attached list of ID poor in the village, the details list of ID Poor households is attached in this report.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the most important livelihoods in your village in terms of how many 	<p>B: <u>Livelihood (Agricultural families)</u></p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<p>households they support?</p> <p>2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)?</p> <p>3. Which crops are cultivated for selling?</p> <p>4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? (Related to village and related to the planned transmission line)</p> <p>5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment)</p> <p>6. What additional income sources do women have, apart from farming?</p>	<p>The most Important livelihoods of the households are farmers who grow larger quantities of rice or vegetables are mostly male, however young farmers and women are helped grow mixed crops, vegetables and animal raising and some family's travels/migrates to the urban areas such as Odongk or/and Phnom Penh to earn money and seeking a job.</p> <p>Rice is the most common crops of the HHs in the village are cultivated for selling to support their livelihoods. The paddy field per household varies from commune to another. Based on the Commune Council Members in each commune said that in the commune there would be divided into residential land, rice field land, farmland, and other (forest, lake, and other public land). The households within this area have their own land holdings, not belonged to parents, or rent from others. They generally do crop and rice cultivation on other landowner based on agreement from owners.</p> <p>A livelihood is defined as consisting of the capabilities, assets, including material, social resources, and activities required for a means of living. People in the project area are however not different from rural areas elsewhere in the country. It means that they have traditionally engaged in agriculture, depending on a range of activities to secure food and income which include rice, and other crops both in their farm and around their home, and livestock production, fishing, wage labour, small scale traders and other income generating sources.</p> <p>The FGD found that the credit for small farmers has been an issue in the past; however, microfinance options in the rural areas have improved and will continue to do so. The very poor still have finance access problems and there is still an informal market. Some peoples said that their rice field is poor soil with sometime flooding or/and inundation.</p> <p>Female heads of households are more likely than male heads of households to have a secondary occupation as hired labour. They are less likely to have completed lower secondary or upper secondary school. They have insufficient capital and resources to increase agricultural productivity any borrowing drives them into debt. Households headed by women and women from landless families are more vulnerable, and many struggles for livelihood options and as a rule have the responsibility for household work and childrearing and are less likely than men to participate in community meetings. Some women in this village migrated to work outside as garment factory workers, about 50km from home, but returned home in the evening by renting a car/bus for a month.</p>
<p>1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line?</p>	<p>C: Cultural heritage</p> <p>In this area, there is one Pagoda and one the spirit place of Lok Yeay Roath here were observed, most of villagers living here always go to worship. These places are far away from 2km to 3km from the proposed route line for</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line	this project. Therefore, there are not any impact due to the project activates.
<p>1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village (explain the location of the transmission line)?</p> <p>2. Have you previously experienced any transmission line construction project?</p> <p>3. What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project?</p> <p>4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts?</p> <p>5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project?</p>	<p>D: Impacts of the transmission line project</p> <p>Referring the project design and map, the participants in the FGD meeting said that they have known about the planned transmission route line from Village Chief when he invited us to attend the meeting, the line is crossing the rice field. They have no experienced any transmission line construction project before in the community. The electricity in this village will be reduced the cost and more investments such as increase factories due to the electricity is cheaper than after the project completed, they expected. Related to the concerning the transmission line, they worry about the safety (electric shock) during operation. The participants suggested that at any towers should be installed the safety fence around and equipped the safety signs there.</p>

Table 2: Summary of Key Finding for Focus Groups

Village/Commune	Key findings/comments/observations (Women Group)
Taing Pou/Prambei Mom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of households in this village engage in diverse income generating and livelihood activities dependent on variety of different, including rice crop, vegetable selling, Child support, motorcycle taxi, farming, daily labour, firewood collection and private business The transmission line project it is involving community activities can increase their income generation due to the cheaper of electricity cost than before, and improve their quality of life, health, and safety. Suggestions/recommendations proposed by the villagers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation rate will be based on the replacement cost study at the current market rate. Install the safety fence around the towers and also equipped safety signs.

2- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with Men

Table 3: Focus Group Discussion with Men

Commune	Groups: Men Group
Prambei Mom	Men Farmer Group
	Villagers in Doun Tip village, Prambei Mum commune
Date:	24 May 2021

a. Opening Remarks:

The FDG meeting was prepared on 24 May 2021, at 9:00am in Prambei Mom Commune Office, Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district. The participants came from Doun Tip village, with a total of 14 persons, 10 are men was selected for separated this meeting. The minute of meeting and attendance lists is presented in Annex 1&2.

Mr. Puk Touch, 2nd Vice-Chief of commune has opened the meeting and disclosed project information and its situation, and he requests to the people in the meeting please involve with the topic such as asking the question, idea, comments.... etc.

The affected households (AHs) expressed that they are strongly supporting the project as they expect significant benefit from the project to receive the new service of electricity and also cheaper than before and can more improve their living. The AHs also raised their hands to support the project.

Table 4: Notes of Focus Group Discussions – Prambei Mum Commune, Kampong Speu Province

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How long time has your village (s) been located here and how long time have most of you lived in your village?2. Are there people from different ethnic groups in your village(s)? Which ones and approx. how many people/households of different ethnic groups (proportions)?3. Are there many poor households in your village(s)? Yes/No, Approximate proportions4. What are the main reasons that these households are poor? (what kind of households, e.g. family with many children, single woman with dependents, old person without relatives in the village, household with sick/handicapped family members, landless households, unemployed, etc.)	<p>A: Social Issues, Village profile, poverty and ethnicity</p> <p>Doun Tip is name of village in Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. The village is the old village since 1960s, referring the people here most of them living here since they were born. The indigenous and minority population are not revealed in the data, so some village may not be recorded. However, at the actual site survey a few households of Khmer-Islam were observed. In the village the main income is agricultural activities. There are 27HHs were classified as poor people (ID Poor-1=8HHs and ID Poor-2=19HHs), and around 16.87% of the total HHs in this village by National Poverty Committees and cooperation with Local authorities, and the main reasons that these households are poor due to women household head family, unemployed, lack of capital, landless with many children, see attached list of ID poor in the village, the details list of ID Poor households is attached in this report.</p> <p>The main reasons that these households are poor because of they have landless with many children, and unemployed.</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the most important livelihoods in your village in terms of how many households they support? 2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)? 3. Which crops are cultivated for selling? 4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? (Related to village and related to the planned transmission line) 5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment) 6. What additional income sources do men have, apart from farming? 	<p>B: Livelihood (Agricultural families)</p> <p>Most of the households are farmers who grow larger quantities of rice or vegetables are mostly male. The main livelihoods in this village are farmer, and the second most important livelihood is animal raising, and construction workers for men after harvesting of their rice crops. In the absence of affordable credit, they are willing to sell assets (mainly small livestock) to fund small-scale agricultural infrastructure and equipment, such as water pumps or small tractors.</p> <p>Most of household they are available of foods product through their own activities in agriculture and livestock production. After them products of rice transportation access to markets serving are high price. Communities more isolated from markets will tend to suffer from lower prices for the products they sell and higher costs in buying food and other needs. Most of men in this village migrated to the urbans as construction workers, factory workers, transport provider service (Moto/car taxi....).</p> <p>The kind of problems related to their affected livelihoods in this village indicated that lack of the credit or shortage of farming capital to support the small farmers has been an issue in the past; however, microfinance options in the rural areas have improved and will continue to do so but it is still higher interest rate. The very poor still have finance access problems and there is still an informal market. Some peoples said that their rice filed is poor soil and water shortage in the dry season while inundated in the wet season.</p> <p>Source income from small-scale vegetable by sell in the village at local markets, among friends and neighbours sometimes in exchange for other products and in neighbouring villages. Most of household they are available of foods product through their own activities in agriculture and livestock production, and through harvesting the mango in their farms and fisheries. The additional income sources the men have apart from farming are construction workers, daily wage labour in the informal is regulated often in the local village, but low paid. A very typical example is agricultural casual wage labour.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line? Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line 	<p>C: Cultural heritage</p> <p>There aren't archaeological/cultural sites in Doun Tip village. It means that there is no any cultural important or spirits places at here. However, such sites were not found in the proposed route line area. This indicates that there will not affect any archaeological/ cultural site if the project will be constructed.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village (explain the location of the transmission line)? 2. Have you previously experienced any transmission 	<p>D: Impacts of the transmission line project</p> <p>Referring the project design and map, the participants in the FGD meeting said that they have known about the planned transmission line and route line alignment from Village Chief when he invited us to attend the meeting, the line is crossing the rice field, and also affected the paddy land.</p> <p>This area has been no experienced with any transmission line construction similar this project before. The electricity in this village</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<p>line construction project?</p> <p>3. What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project?</p> <p>4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts?</p> <p>5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project?</p>	<p>will be reduced the cost and more investments such as increase factories due to the electricity is cheaper than after the project completed, they expected.</p> <p>Related to the concerning the transmission line, most people they worried about the construction activities during implementation stage such as affected of their properties and cropping that the rice and other crops has not been harvested yet, but the project has commencement work.</p> <p>They requested that should be allowed to harvest their annual perennial crop prior to construction. If their crops cannot be harvested due to construction schedule, AHs are entitled to cash compensation for the affected crops at replacement cost at the free market.</p>

Table 2: Summary of Key Finding for Focus Groups

Village/Commune	Key findings/comments/observations (Men Group)
Taing Pou/Prabei Mum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of households in this village engage in diverse income generating and livelihood activities dependent on variety of different, including rice crop, vegetable selling, Child support, motorcycle taxi, farming, daily labour, firewood collection and private business • The transmission line project it is involving community activities can increase their income generation due to the cheaper of electricity cost than before, and improve their quality of life, health, and safety. • The participants in the FGD meeting suggested that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should be informed the work schedule at least 3 months prior to the commencement. ○ Instruction or training on the safety related to the use of electricity and regular living with this electricity network.

Some Photos of the Public Meetings



Consultation meeting with AHs in Taing Pou and Chambak Thum villages



Consultation meeting with AHs in Chambak Thum village



Consultation meeting with AHs in Trapeang Traok village



Consultation meeting with AHs in Trapeang Traok village,



Consultation meeting with AHs in Tbaeng Prachaob village




Consultation meeting with AHs in Tbaeng Brachab village

Annex 3: Summary of Replacement Cost Study

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ


**ការវាយតម្លៃជំនួស លើដីធ្លី សំណង់ ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ
សម្រាប់គម្រោងរៀបចំបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល ពីអនុស្ថានីយអគ្គិសនី
ខាងជើងក្រុងព្យា (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយអគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះពោធិ៍សាត់
នៅស្រុកព្រៃក្រវាញ ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង**

រៀបចំដោយ



Bluefield Co., Ltd. / ប្លីហ្វីលីដ ឯ.ក

ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១៖ តម្លៃជំនួសលើកម្លៃដីធ្លី ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការប្រោសខ្សែបណ្តាញអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ស្រុក	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ភូមិ	ទីតាំង បង្គោល	ទីតាំងដី	ដីស្រែ	បំពង់	ដីភូមិ	ដីពាក់ បំពង់	
					ដុល្លារ/ម ^២ (USD/m ²)				
ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ									
ឧត្តុង្គ	ក្រុមបុរាណ	ស្រុកល្អិត	DE-GS6, IP1&1/1	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សនីយ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/ខ្សែទឹកទី១ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សនីយ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/ខ្សែទឹកទី២ (ចន្លោះ៖ ១០១ម-២០០ម)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	14.00	-	20.00	19.00	
		ដំណាក់ ត្រាច	1/02 - 1/03	ជាប់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ថ្មី (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	25.00	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	13.00	-	23.00	-	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	12.00	-	22.00	-	
		ត្រាចទង	1/04 - 1/06	ជាប់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ថ្មី (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	-	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	-	24.00	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	11.00	-	-	-	
		កាលីង	1/07 - 1/09	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	9.50	9.50	-	-	
	ក្រុមបុរាណ	ព្រៃតាជែ	1/10	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	-	19.00	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	7.50	-	-	-	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	6.50	-	-	-	
		ព្រៃទទឹង	IP2, 1/01 & 2/02	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ/បណ្តាញ១៥ម (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-	
		អូរសំរែ	2/05 - 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-៥០ម)	15.00	-	-	20.00	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវបាក់ដី ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-៥០ម)	30.00	-	-	-	
				ជាប់ទំនប់ស្រះទឹកពានបី (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-	
				1/07	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ៖គ្មានផ្លូវ	3.50	-	-	-



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១៖ តម្លៃជំនួសលើតម្លៃដើម្បី ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយការអនុវត្តបញ្ជីសន្តិសុខ ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ស្រុក	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ភូមិ	ទីតាំង បង្គោល	ទីតាំងដី	ដីស្រែ	បំពង់	ដីក្នុង	ដីចាក់ បំពេញ
					ដុល្លារ/ម ^២ (USD/m ²)			
ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ								
ឧត្តុង្គ	ក្រុមបុរាណ	ស្រុកស្រែ	DE-GS6, IP1&1/1	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សាវរីយ៍ ចម្រើន/ឡូតិ៍ទី១ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សាវរីយ៍ ចម្រើន/ឡូតិ៍ទី២ (ចម្លោះ៖ ១០១ម-២០០ម)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	14.00	-	20.00	19.00
		ដំណាក់ ត្រាច	1/02 – 1/03	ជាប់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ឆ្នើង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	25.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	13.00	-	23.00	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	12.00	-	22.00	-
		ត្រាចទង	1/04 – 1/06	ជាប់ផ្លូវថ្នល់ឆ្នើង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចម្រើន (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	-	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	11.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	10.00	-	-	-
		តាសឹង	1/07 – 1/09	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចម្រើន (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចម្រើន (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-
	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)			9.50	9.50	-	-	
	គ្មានផ្លូវ			8.50	8.50	-	-	
	ក្រុមបុរាណ	ព្រៃតាដៃ	1/10	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចម្រើន (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	-	19.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	7.50	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	6.50	-	-	-
		ព្រៃទទឹង	IP2, 1/01 & 2/02	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចម្រើន/គម្រោង១៨ម (ជម្រៅ៖ ០ ៥-១០០ម)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
		ម្លប់ដី	2/05 – 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-៨០ម)	15.00	-	-	20.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
			2/05 – 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ជាប់ផ្លូវបាក់ដី ចម្រើន (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-៨០ម)	30.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ទំនប់ស្រះទឹកតាសឹង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
1/07			ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	3.50	-	-	-	



ថ្នង	មនោរម្យ	ថ្នល់	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (០-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់អូរត្នានផ្លូវ	3.00	-	-	-
	រុងរឿង	ក្រាំងកាចរ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (ជ.៖ ០-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់អូរត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		ថ្នី	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (០៥-១០០ម)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (ជ.៖ ០-១០០ម)	5.00	-	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				ត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (០៥-១០០ម)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជ.៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
		លេងឡើង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				ត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជ.៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
		ចំបក់ស	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				ត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជ.៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
	ព្រាំមីម៉ុ	ព្រៃវែង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចូលភូមិ ៦ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	5.00	5.00	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	3.00	-	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជ.៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ/ត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-
				ត្នានផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-
		តាំងពាជី	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ	-	2.00	-	-
		ដូនទ័ព	N/A	ត្នានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ	-	2.00	-	-
		ត្បែងប្រដាប់	N/A	ត្នានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	-	3.00	6.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេ	-	2.00	-	-
				ត្នានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-



ផ្ទះ	ព្រំបីមុំ	ក្រាញ់ដែង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ក្របីប្រទល់ប្រែង ប្រដាប់ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-	
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេៈ	2.00	2.00	-	-	
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.00	2.00	-	-	
		ត្រពាំងតោក	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ក្របីប្រទល់ត្រពាំងតោក (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-	
					ជាប់ផ្លូវលេខ ៤៤ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-៨០ម)	-	-	27.00	-
					ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ក្របីប្រទល់ក្រាញ់ ដែង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ផ្លូវក្នុងភូមិ (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	5.00	5.00	8.50	-	
					ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ផ្លូវទៅស្ទឹង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
		ជួលទំនិញ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេៈ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-	
					ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងមែក/ផ្លូវទៅស្ទឹង (ជម្រៅ៖ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
					ជាប់ផ្លូវទេៈ/ជាប់ស្ទឹង/គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-
ខេត្ត កំពង់ឆ្នាំង									
ទឹកផុស	ក្បាលទឹក	ប្រែង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេៈ/ជាប់ស្ទឹង/គ្មានផ្លូវ	1.50	1.50	-	-	



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី២៖ តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងសំណង់សំខាន់ៗ នៅតាមគន្លងខ្សែបណ្តាញគ្រឹះស្ថាន

ជំពូល	ជញ្ជាំង	កម្រាល	សសរ	ចំនួនជាន់	ប្រភេទ	តម្លៃសំណង់ USD/m ²
ផ្ទះសម្បែង						
សិង្ហសិហ្វីល្យែ	ក្តារ	គ្មាន/ដី	ឈើ	១ ជាន់	2A	65.00
	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	បេតុង	១ ជាន់	2B	110.00
ក្បឿង	ក្តារ/ឥដ្ឋ	ក្តារ/ ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	ឈើ/បេតុង	ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី/ជាន់ទី១	3A	220.00
រោង						
សិង្ហសិហ្វីល្យែ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH1	20.00
	គ្មាន	សាប	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH2	27.00
សំយ៉ាប						
សិង្ហសិហ្វីល្យែ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	AW1	15.00
បន្ទប់ទឹក						
សិង្ហសិហ្វីល្យែ	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	គ្មាន	១ ជាន់	BR1	105.00



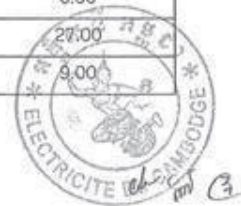
តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ នៅតាមគន្លងខ្សែបណ្តូងអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ល.រ	ប្រភេទសំណង់	ខ្នាត	តម្លៃឯកតា, USD
១-កម្រាលសាប			
១	សាបស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍បាយអរ	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	8.00
២	ការ៉ូឡា/ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	12.00
៣	កម្រាលឥដ្ឋការ៉ូ	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	14.00
៤	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងឬស្សី	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	15.00
២-របង និងថ្លឹង			
១	របងបង្គោលឈើ របាប្លស្សី	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	3.00
២	របងបង្គោលឈើ របាឈើ	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	4.00
៣	របងបង្គោលឈើ រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	5.00
៤	របងបង្គោលបេតុង រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	8.00
៥	របងឥដ្ឋ១០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
៦	របងឥដ្ឋ២០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	33.00
៣-ទ្វាររបង			
១	ទ្វារបងដែក	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
២	៤-ព្រះតូង		
៣	ព្រះតូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច (0.43m x 0.61m x 1.1m)	សម្រាប់	35.00
៤	ព្រះតូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល (0.48m x 0.68m x 1.3m)	សម្រាប់	55.00
៥-គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីន			
១	គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវខ្នាតតូច	សម្រាប់	200.00
៦-អាងទឹក			
១	អាងទឹកឥដ្ឋ២០	ម៉ែត្រគីប	65.00



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី៣៖ តារាងតម្លៃសម្រាប់ទូទាត់សំណង់ដើមឈើ

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដើមឈើ	ឯកតា	តម្លៃតាមអាយុកាល (US\$)		
			តូច/អាយុតិចជាង៣ឆ្នាំ	មធ្យមអាយុ/៣ទៅ៥ឆ្នាំ	ធំ/អាយុលើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ
1	ស្វាយ	ដើម	25.00	50.00	76.00
2	ដូង	ដើម	20.00	40.00	61.00
3	ត្នោត	ដើម	25.00	50.00	75.00
4	អំពិលផ្កា	ដើម	17.00	34.00	50.50
5	អំពិលទឹក	ដើម	8.00	16.00	24.50
6	ខ្នុរ	ដើម	20.00	40.00	61.00
7	ទឹកដោះគោ	ដើម	20.00	40.00	20.00
8	ព្រីង	ដើម	10.00	20.00	30.50
9	ខៀបខ្នុរ	ដើម	5.00	10.00	16.00
10	ខៀបបារាំង	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
11	មៀន/តាវ៉ែន	ដើម	27.00	54.00	81.00
12	ក្រសាំង	ដើម	10.00	20.00	30.50
13	ឫស្សីស្រុកគុម្ពធំ	គុម្ព	8.00	16.00	25.00
14	ឫស្សីពឹងពងគុម្ពធំ	គុម្ព	8.00	16.00	25.00
15	ថ្ម	ដើម	8.00	16.00	24.50
16	ស្ពៅ	ដើម	11.50	23.00	35.00
17	ត្របែក	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.00
18	ពង្រា	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.50
19	ល្អុង	ដើម	2.50	5.00	7.50
20	ចិន្ទី/អំពិលបារាំង	ដើម	15.00	30.00	45.00
21	ជ័រ	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
22	ប្រេងខ្យល់/អាកាសស្រា	ដើម	3.00	6.00	9.00
23	ចន្ទី		10.00	20.00	30.50
24	ចេក	ដើម	-	-	5.00
25	ដើមត	ដើម	3.50	7.00	10.00
26	ត្រសេក/អង្កាដី	ដើម	2.00	4.00	6.00
27	ឈើគុណភាពល្អ	ដើម	9.00	18.00	
28	ឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	ដើម	3.00	6.00	



តម្លៃដំណាំ និងគ្រាប់បញ្ចូលដើម្បីដាំ

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដំណាំ	ចំនួនផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំក្នុងដី 100 ម ^២				ចំនួនឆ្នាំ ដែល គ្រប់សង	តម្លៃឯកតាUS\$/ ម ^២
		ឧត	បរិមាណ	តម្លៃឯកតា	តម្លៃសរុប		
				US\$/Unit	US\$		
1	ស្រូវ	Kg	40	0.30	12.00	1	0.12
2	ដំឡូងជ្វា	Kg	150	0.20	30.00	1	0.30
3	ដំឡូងមី/ឈើ	Kg	300	0.07	21.00	1	0.21
4	ពោត	Kg	230	0.15	34.50		0.34



Results of RCS on land prices

District	Commune	Village	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
				USD/m ²			
Kampong Speu							
Thpong	Prambei Mum	Prey Veang	Next to village access road 6m (0m-100m)	5.00	5.00	9.00	-
			Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	3.00	3.00	-	-
			Next to the canal (0m-100m)	4.00		-	-
			Next to the cart road / No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
		Krang Pou	Next to Road (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the canal (0m-100m)	3.50		-	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Thmei Doun Tip	Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Traeng Prachob	Next to Road 6m (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	-	3.00	6.00	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Tranh Veang	Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Tbaeng Bradap (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road	2.00	2.00	-	-

District	Commune	Village	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
				USD/m ²			
			No road	2.00	2.00	-	-
			Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Trapeang Traok (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
		Trapeang Traok	Next to Road No. 44 (0m-80m)	-	-	27.00	-
			Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Trapeang Traok (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to Road 6m/ road in Village (0m-100m)	5.00	5.00	8.50	-
			Next to Road 6m/ road to stream (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road / No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
		Thnal Totueng	Next to Road 6m/ road to stream (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road / next to stream/ No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
Kampong Chhnang							
Teuk Phos	Kbal Teuk	Prey Chhroa	River road/ Cart road/ No access	1.5	1.5	-	-

Results of RCS on Tree prices

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
1	Mango	tree	25.00	50.00	76.00
2	Coconut	tree	20.00	40.00	61.00

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
3	Palm	tree	25.00	50.00	75.00
4	Tamarind	tree	17.00	34.00	50.50
5	Ampil Teuk	tree	8.00	16.00	24.50
6	Jackfruit	tree	20.00	40.00	61.00
7	Milk Fruit	tree	20.00	40.00	20.00
8	Jambolan Plum/Pring	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
9	Sweetsop	tree	5.00	10.00	16.00
10	Soursop	tree	8.00	16.00	25.00
11	Logan	tree	27.00	54.00	81.00
12	Lucida/Krasang (ក្រូចសាំង)	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
13	Local Bamboo (big)	thicket	8.00	16.00	25.00
14	Ping Pong bamboo (big)	thicket	8.00	16.00	25.00
15	Moringa	tree	8.00	16.00	24.50
16	Neem Tree/ Sdao (ដើមស្ពៅ)	tree	11.50	23.00	35.00
17	Guava	tree	5.00	10.00	15.00
18	Jujube	tree	5.00	10.00	15.50
19	Papaya	tree	2.50	5.00	7.50
20	Chankiri	tree	15.00	30.00	45.00
21	Wax Apple/Chompu	tree	8.00	16.00	25.00
22	Acacia Tree/Eucalyptus	tree	3.00	6.00	9.00
23	Cashew	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
24	Banana	tree	-	-	5.00
25	Kapok	tree	3.50	7.00	10.00
26	Agati/Angkea Dei	tree	2.00	4.00	6.00

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
27	Economic Trees	tree	9.00	18.00	27.00
28	Non-Economic Trees	tree	3.00	6.00	9.00

Results of RCS on annual crops prices

No.	Type of crop	Annual yield in land use 100m ²				# of year return	Unit cost US\$/m2
		Scale	Qty.	Unit rate (US\$/Unit)	Total Cost (US\$)		
1	Rice	Kg	40	0.30	12.00	1	0.12
2	Sweet potato	Kg	150	0.20	30.00	1	0.30
3	Cassava	Kg	300	0.07	21.00	1	0.21
4	Corn	Kg	230	0.15	34.50		0.34

Annex 4: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in Khmer



សៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈ

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីក្នុងស្បូងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ នៅស្រុកទឹកជុំស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង

១. សាវតាតំរោង

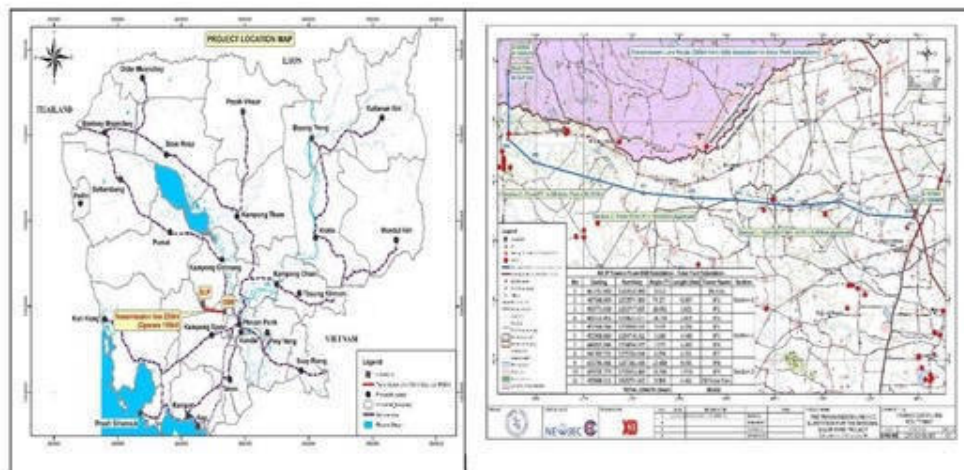
តើអ្វីទៅជាគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីក្នុងស្បូងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យដែលបានដាក់ស្នើសុំ?

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ADB កំពុងធ្វើការជាមួយអគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា EDC ដើម្បីសាងសង់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យជាតិដែលអាចផលិតថាមពលបាន ១០០ មេហ្គាវ៉ាត់ (MW) ចេញពីរោងចក្រថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនេះ ការសាងសង់ដោយរ៉ូស៊ីយ៉ង់កងទ័ពតាមរយៈដំណើរការដេញថ្លៃប្រកួតប្រជែង។ អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា (EDC) គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារប្រតិបត្តិគម្រោងនេះដោយផ្ទាល់។ ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនេះមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រំប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដែលស្ថិតនៅក្បែរតំបន់កណ្តាលនៃកំរិតការថាមពលរបស់រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ។ គម្រោងនេះក៏នឹងសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនអាកាសគង់ស្បូងខ្ពស់ ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល (kV) ពីសៀមរ័ត្នប្រវែងប្រហែល ៤០ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ (km) ដោយតភ្ជាប់ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យទៅកាន់អនុស្ថានីយ៍ដែលនៅជិតបំផុត, អនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) នៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។

EDC គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទូរហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអគ្គិសនីជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ នៅក្នុងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនូវចំនួនផ្គត់ផ្គង់អគ្គិសនីនៅក្នុងប្រទេស បច្ចុប្បន្ន EDC កំពុងរៀបចំផែនការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដោយភ្ជាប់ពីស្រុកថ្ពងទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) ដែលមានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គ។ ការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនេះនឹងឆ្លងកាត់ភូមិ ឃុំ ស្រុក មួយចំនួន។

កូនសៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈនេះ (PI B) នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំសំរាប់គម្រោងគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីក្នុងស្បូងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ គម្រោងនេះបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងផែនទីដូចខាងក្រោមខាងក្រោម៖

រូបភាពទី១៖ ផែនទីឆ្លងកាត់នៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV របស់គម្រោងនេះចេញពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ GS6



២. តើតំបន់ព្រំដែនដែលខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិកន្លែងកាត់និងឆ្លងដែរ?

ប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលបានគ្រោងទុកនេះមានប្រវែងប្រហែល 40km។ ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិកន្លែងកាត់និងឆ្លងកាត់តំបន់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តព្រះវិហារ (២) គឺខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ មានបួន (៤) ឃុំ គឺឃុំក្របមក្សាន្ត ឃុំត្រាចតង ឃុំចាន់សែន និងឃុំមានជ័យ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គ។ ចំណែកឯនៅក្នុងស្រុកក្នុងមានបី (៣) ឃុំ គឺឃុំរុងរឿង ឃុំមនោរម្យ និងឃុំប្រាំបីមុំ ហើយស្រុកទឹកថ្លាខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំងមានមួយ (១) គឺឃុំក្បាលទឹក។ ការរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលបានគ្រោងទុកនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះអាចមើលឃើញនៅក្នុងផែនទីនៅក្នុងខិតប័ណ្ណស្បៀងផ្សាយព័ត៌មាននេះស្រាប់។

តារាងទី១៖ ឃុំ/ស្រុក/ខេត្ត ដែលត្រូវកាត់ដោយគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះ

ល.រ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត	ប្រវែង (km)
1	ក្របមក្សាន្ត	ឧត្តុង្គ	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	37.76
2	ត្រាចតង			
3	ចាន់សែន			
4	មានជ័យ			
5	មនោរម្យ	ក្នុង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24
6	រុងរឿង			
7	ប្រាំបីមុំ	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24
8	ក្បាលទឹក			

៣. តើគម្រោងនេះមានសហសាធារណៈ និងស្ថានភាពអ្វីខ្លះ?

ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ប្រវែងសរុបនៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺប្រហែល 40km
- ចន្លោះរវាងបង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ 300m ទៅ 350 m
- គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន មានទទឹង 20m (10m សងខាងពីអ័ក្សខ្សែ)
- ទំហំដីដែលធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ ២២៥ម៉ែតការ៉េ (m²) (15mX15m) និង ៤០០ម៉ែតការ៉េ (m²) (20mX20m)
- ចំនួនបង្គោលត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ស្មានថាមានចំនួន ១១៦ បង្គោល
- មិនអនុញ្ញាតអោយមានសំណង់ថ្មីឬដើមឈើដែលមានកំពស់លើសពី 3m ក្នុងតំបន់គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពនេះ ទេចាប់ពីពេលបញ្ចប់ព័ត៌មាននេះ
- ម្ចាស់ដីនឹងត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទៅតាមតំលៃសិក្សាជំនួសដោយភ្នាក់ងារឯករាជ្យ និងមានការយល់ព្រមពីម្ចាស់ដី

តំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នទទឹង 400m គឺមាន ២២០០m ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែនៃខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺជាតំបន់ពិសេសដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងនៅក្នុងពេលសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។

៤. តើវិសាលភាពនៃការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់មានទំហំប៉ុណ្ណាហើយអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណាដែរ?

ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ការទិញដីជាមូលដ្ឋានដែលមានទំហំ 100ha គឺជាចាំបាច់សំរាប់ការសាងសង់សំណង់រឹងទូទៅនៃឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ និងសំរាប់កម្លាំងអនុភាព 60MW ក្នុងនៃរោងចក្រថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ដែលមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រំប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។ EDC កំពុងដំណើរការចរចាជាមួយម្ចាស់ដីដើម្បីទិញដីដែលចាំបាច់ទាំងអស់។

ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន៖ ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិត្រូវបានគ្រោងរត់ឆ្លងកាត់តាមស្រុកថ្ពង និងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងផ្នែកតូចមួយនៅកាន់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹក ស្រុកទឹកជុំស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ទំហំដីត្រូវការជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍សំរាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលស្ថិតតាមបណ្តោយខ្សែបញ្ជូនថាមពល 230kV ប្រវែង 40km ពី GS6 ទៅឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ EDC នឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសម្រាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលទាំងអស់ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយ នៅថ្ងៃអនាគតគឺអាចកាន់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅតាមទីតាំងដីបង្គោលបានយ៉ាងពេញលេញ និងជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់សង្គមផងដែរ។ គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់គន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន៖ ការវាយតំលៃទៅលើការសិក្សាសមាមាត្រលទ្ធភាព គឺត្រូវបានអនុវត្តទុក 20m សំរាប់គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលដីនៅក្នុងនោះអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់បានដោយម្ចាស់ដីផងដែរ ក៏ប៉ុន្តែកំពស់ដំណាំ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗត្រូវតែកំណត់អោយបានត្រឹមត្រូវតាមលក្ខណៈបច្ចេកទេស។ ប្រភេទដីដែលបានកំណត់នៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m នៅក្នុងឃុំនីមួយៗដូចបានឃើញក្នុងតារាងទី១ស្រាប់សំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 40km

ផ្អែកលើស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m (ROW= 20m) (10m ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែទៅសងខាង) និងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ដីដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ROW មិនត្រូវបានទិញដាច់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែត្រូវតែអនុវត្តនូវការកំណត់ឱ្យបានដូចជាកំណត់ដើមឈើ និងសំណង់អាគារផ្សេងៗដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនមិនត្រូវឱ្យលើសពី ៣ម៉ែតទេ។ ម្ចាស់ដីអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅក្នុង ROW បាន ដូចនេះ EDC នឹងទូទាត់សងទៅ

ម្ចាស់ដីតែ 30% នៃតំលៃដីដែលបានសិក្សា ដើម្បីសម្រាលដល់ការដាក់កំរិតដែលបានដាក់ចេញ។ ដើមឈើនិងផលដំណាំនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សងពេញថ្លៃ។

តារាងទី២៖ ដីដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតំរោង

ប្រភេទហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ	ទំហំដីដែលត្រូវការ
ដំណាក់កាលទី១៖ 60 MW	100 ha
ដំណាក់កាលទី២៖ សមត្ថភាពនៅសល់រហូតដល់ 100 MW	150 ha
លំហរបស់គន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនប្រវែង 40km 20m (10m សងខាងគន្លងខ្សែ វាស់ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែបញ្ជូន) ចន្លោះរវាង subst at i on របស់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនិងអនុស្តានីយ៍បច្ចុប្បន្ន GS6	117 ha ដែលមានការរំខានបណ្តោះអាសន្នតែក្នុងពេលសាងសង់និងថែទាំជួសជុលតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ
ផ្ទៃដីគ្រឹះបង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន	3 ha
ផ្លូវចូលទៅកាន់ការដ្ឋានឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ (ROW- ប្រហាក់ប្រហែល 5.5 m)	3-4km ទំហំដីត្រូវការរួមបញ្ចូលទាំងដីនៅក្នុងឧទ្យាន)

៤. តើអ្វីទៅជាគោលបំណងរបស់តំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំឡើងនេះ ?

គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គសនីក្នុងស្បងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្តានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្តានីយ៍អគ្គសនីយ៍ថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យដែលបានដាក់ស្នើសុំនឹងគាំទ្រដល់ការសាងសង់តំរោងថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងដោះស្រាយតំរូវការរបស់ប្រទេសជាតិដូចជា៖ ១) ពង្រីកការផលិតថាមពលឱ្យមានតំលៃទាប, ២) ធ្វើអោយមានកាន់តែច្រើនប្រភេទនូវការផលិតថាមពលចំរុះព្រមទាំងបង្កើននូវភាគរយថាមពលស្អាតនៅក្នុងការផលិតថាមពលចំរុះ ស្របតាមគោលដៅកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ដែលបានចែង និង៣) ពង្រីកការប្រើប្រាស់នូវការដាក់ដេញថ្លៃប្រកួតប្រជែង និងការអនុវត្តល្បឿនជាសកលដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងវិស័យនេះផងដែរ។

៥. តើពេលណាជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ?

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទបង្កើតឡើងដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា/អគ្គសនីកម្ពុជា RGC/EDC ដែលជាអ្នកបង្កើតសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់/បុគ្គល (អ្នក) ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដើម្បីទទួលបាននូវសំណង និងជំនួយក្នុងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងតំរោងស្នើសុំនេះ។ មានតែគ្រួសារដែលដែលតាំងលំនៅនៅក្នុងត្រកូលរៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (OQ) ឬដែលត្រូវខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិនៅមុនពេលកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភ។ បុគ្គល (អ្នក) ទាំងឡាយណាដែលកាន់កាប់ដីក្រោយកាលបរិច្ឆេទ ឬបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងទាំងឡាយនឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាននូវសំណងនៃគម្រោងនេះទេ។ រាល់ទ្រព្យសកម្មថេរដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់ហើយ (ធ្វើឱ្យប្រព័ន្ធពីស្រូវនៃសំណង់) ផលដំណាំ ដើមឈើរហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិស្រដៀងគ្នា ដទៃៗ ទៀតនៅក្រោយកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវ

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទេ។

ជំរឿនបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (COL) នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងជាប់ៗបន្ទាប់ពីការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ ជាមួយសហគមន៍ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ដើម្បីកំណត់អំពីគ្រួសារដែលនឹងអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងកំណត់ អត្តសញ្ញាណដីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបឋម និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដទៃៗទៀតដែលមិនមែនជាដី។ កាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងគឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទចុងក្រោយដែលបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ត្រូវបានធ្វើចប់សព្វគ្រប់។ បញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (COL) នឹងកំណត់បញ្ជីគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន នូវសំណងសំរាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី និងខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗដែលមិនមែនជាដី។

៧. តើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាអ្វីហើយនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលណា?

ការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាការវាស់វែងយ៉ាងពិស្តារមួយទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់រួមមានដី ធ្នូ ផ្ទះសំបែង និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ ហាងទំនិញ ផលដំណាំ ដើមឈើរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលស្ថិត នៅតាមគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពនៃគម្រោង។ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងសំរាប់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗដើម្បី កត់ត្រា និងឯកភាពលើការខូចខាតទាំងអស់របស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់ក៏នឹងប្រមូលផងដែរនូវ ព័ត៌មាន និងទិន្នន័យអំពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម (Socio-Economic) ប្រភពនៃជីវភាព ប្រាក់ចំណូលជាដើម។ ការវាស់ ស្ទង់នេះក៏ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តនៅចំពោះមុខវត្តមាននៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងធ្វើជាសាក្សីដោយមន្ត្រីភូមិ និងឃុំ។ ការ វាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងក្លាយជាមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់គណនាការបាត់បង់សំណងទូទាត់ជូនគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តក្រោយពេលតំណាងដាក់ស្នើសុំនេះត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ADB។ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាននឹងត្រូវបានជូនដំណឹងជាមុន មុនពេលសកម្មភាព ចាប់ផ្តើម។

៨. តើអ្វីទៅដែលជាសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន?

គ្រួសារ/អ្នកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងដាក់ស្នើសុំនេះមានសិទ្ធិនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសំរាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយសារគម្រោងក្រោមការគោរពសំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- បទបញ្ញត្តិនៃសំណងសមរម្យ និងយុត្តិធម៌ជាមុន
- សំណងពេញលេញនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សងអោយហើយមុនពេលចូលសាងសង់ ឬធ្វើការឈូសឆាយលើដី នោះ
- សំណងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើការបង់ថ្លៃជំនួសថ្លៃដើមនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលខូចខាតទៅតាមតម្លៃ សិក្សាជំនួសដែលនឹងត្រូវកំណត់ឡើងដោយភ្នាក់ងារឯករាជ្យសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសនេះ (RCS) ដោយគ្មាន ការកាត់កងណាមួយដែលបានធ្វើឡើងសំរាប់ការរំលោភសំភារៈសង្គ្រោះការខូចខាត និងថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការ ណាមួយឡើយ។

អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជាបានបញ្ជាក់ថា៖ បន្ថែមទៅលើការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់ទីតាំងដើមបង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន និងដើមឈើដែលជុះ ខ្ពស់ជាង៣ ក្នុងតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួស EDC នឹងសង៣០%នៃតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសរបស់ដីទាំងនោះដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លង សុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ២០៣ ម៉ែត្រសំរាប់ចេញពីអ័ក្សនៃខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ថវិកា (LARP) ត្រូវបានគណនាទៅតាម៖

- ការទិញដីសំរាប់ចំនុចបង្គោលប៉ាន់ស្មាន ១១៦ ហិកតា តាមបណ្តោយប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនសរុប៤០km និង

សងពេញថ្លៃចំពោះដើមឈើដែលដុះនៅលើដីនោះ

- ការសងថ្លៃ30%នៃតំលៃដីនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ទទឹង20m (ដីដែលនឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលស្ថិតនៅពីផ្ទាំងម្ខាង300m-350mពីមួយទៅមួយនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់កាត់កងចេញ)
- ការសងពេញថ្លៃសំរាប់ដើមឈើដែលដុះខ្ពស់លើសពី3mនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ROW30m

៩. តើថ្លៃដើមជំនួសនឹងត្រូវបានសំរេចដោយរបៀបណាហើយការគណនាសំណងគិតយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ?

ការសងសំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើតំលៃសិក្សាជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយមិនត្រូវធ្វើការកាត់កងសំរាប់សំភារៈសង្គ្រោះការខូចខាត ការរំលោភ ឬក៏ថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការឡើយ។ ការសិក្សាលើថ្លៃជំនួស (RCS) នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តដោយភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យក្នុងស្រុកដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងមានបទពិសោធន៍ចាំបាច់ក្នុងការវាយតំលៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដើម្បីនឹងកំណត់អត្រាទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ កិច្ចការនេះនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS)។ ភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យនឹងត្រូវធ្វើការវាស់វែងតម្លៃយ៉ាងលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាទីផ្សារនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់គំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ និងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកសារសំរាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលខូចខាត។ ទាំងនេះនឹងត្រូវបានយកមកទៅប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់គណនាតំលៃជំនួស។ EDC SEPRO នឹងជ្រើសរើសយកភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS)។

១០. តើអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវទាក់ទងទៅក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបំភ្លឺ ឬមានបញ្ហា/បណ្តឹងផ្សេងៗនោះ ?

នៅដំណាក់កាលនៃការរៀបចំគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំនេះ អ្នកអាចទំនាក់ទំនងនឹងលេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនតាមអាស័យដ្ឋាននៅខាងក្រោមនោះ ពួកគាត់ជាអ្នកដែលអាចបំភ្លឺជូនអំពីរឿងរ៉ាវបច្ចេកទេសទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ។ នៅត្រង់ចំណុចនៃពេលវេលានេះ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ការខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ DMS និងកញ្ចប់សំណងផ្សេងៗមិនត្រូវបានសំរេចឡើយ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយបណ្តឹងដែលទាក់ទងនឹងរឿងរ៉ាវទាំងនេះនឹងមិនត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយជូនទេ។

១១. បើមានការមិនឯកភាពគ្នាឬក៏មានបញ្ហាអ្វីកើតឡើងក្នុងពេលអនុវត្តគំរោងដូចជា ការទូទាត់សំណង ជំលោះដែលទាក់ទងនឹងបច្ចេកទេស និងជំលោះទូទៅទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោង តើខ្ញុំមានសិទ្ធិដាក់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ាបានដែរឬទេ ?

បើសិនបើមានអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ណាមិនយល់ព្រមនឹងគោលការណ៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេអាចបង្ហាញនូវសំនួរ ឬបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេទៅកាន់អង្គការមូលដ្ឋាន និងគណៈកម្មការទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងតាមរយៈបុគ្គលិកដែលបានជាប់បណ្តឹងលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរក៏បាន។ យន្តការដោះស្រាយពាក្យបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងសំរាប់គំរោងមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ជំហានទី១៖ បង្ហាញចេញនូវការមិនសុខចិត្ត ឬបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរទៅកាន់មេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ។ គាត់នឹងមានការតព្វកិច្ចផ្តល់ការបញ្ជាក់ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរជាបន្ទាន់ថាបានទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងនេះ និងផ្តល់យោបល់ដល់ការិយាល័យសង្គមបរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា។ បើសិនប្រកាសរយៈពេល១៥ថ្ងៃលោកអ្នកមិនបានទទួលបានចម្លើយអ្វីពីមេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ ឬបើសិនជាលោកអ្នកមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសំរេចដែលដោះស្រាយនៅដំណាក់កាលទី១ទេ

លោកអ្នកអាចបញ្ជូនបណ្តឹងទៅរដ្ឋបាលស្រុកបាន។

ជំហានទី២៖ រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកមានពេល១៥ថ្ងៃដើម្បី នឹងធ្វើការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងអោយមានការពេញចិត្តពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ ទាំងអស់។ បើសិនបណ្តឹងមិនអាចដោះស្រាយបាននៅដំណាក់កាលនេះទេរដ្ឋបាលនឹងបញ្ជូនករណីនេះទៅអនុគណៈកម្ម ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។

ជំហានទី៣៖ អនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត នឹងជួបលោកអ្នកហើយព្យាយាមដោះស្រាយរាល់ ស្ថានភាពបណ្តឹង ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ថ្ងៃនៃការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់លោកអ្នក អនុគណៈកម្មការត្រូវតែធ្វើការសម្រេចចិត្ត ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ហើយដាក់ជូនច្បាប់ចម្លងទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យសង្គម បរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់ អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា និងលោកអ្នក។

ជំហានទី៤៖ (ដំណាក់កាលចុងក្រោយ)៖ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគាត់ទៅដោះស្រាយនៅ ឯតុលាការ។ រាល់បណ្តឹងទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលខាងលើ នឹងមិនមានការរំខានឬផ្អាកដំណើរការអនុវត្តឡើយទេ។

*បើសិនលោកអ្នកមានសំណួរនិងយោបល់បន្ថែម សូមទូរស័ព្ទទៅលេខប្តូរយើងខ្ញុំតាមអាសយដ្ឋាន៖
អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា អាសយដ្ឋាន #2 វិថីព្រះយុធន្ទរ វត្តភ្នំ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ៖ ០២៣ ៧២៣ ៩៧១ ឬ ០២៣ ៤២៧ ៦២៦ ទូរសារ៖ ០២៣ ៤២៦ ៩៩៣*

Annex 5: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in English



PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

Proposed the National Solar Park Project

Power Transmission Line Planning Study Information about the Project

1. Project Background

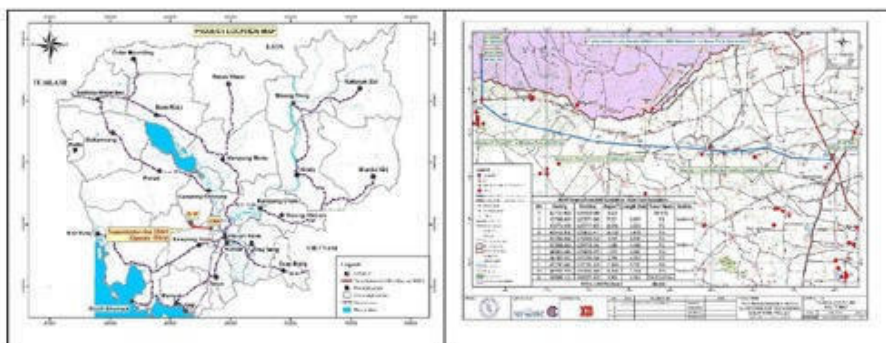
What is the Proposed National Solar Park Project?

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is working with Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) of Cambodia to develop a National Solar Park Project, where power of up to 100 megawatts (MW) is to be procured from solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants from the private sector through a competitive tendering process. The EDC will be the Executing Agency of the proposed Project. The solar park is located in the border area between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Province, near the Phnom Penh demand center. The project will also construct an approximately 40-kilometer (km) 230-kilovolt (kV) double circuit overhead power transmission line between the solar park substation and the nearest grid substation, grid substation 6 (GS6) in Kampong Speu province.

The EDC is the National Electricity infrastructure provider in Cambodia. In its effort to improve electricity access in the country, EDC is now planning a power transmission line in Kampong Speu Province from Thpong District to the Grid Substation 6 (GS6) located in Odongk District. Construction of this transmission line will affect areas in some district and commune, and areas near several villages.

This Public Information Booklet (PIB) is prepared for the Subproject of Transmission Line Route 230kV from GS6 Substation to Solar Park Substation. The project is illustrated in the map below:

Figure 1: Distribution Map of Project Transmission Line Route 230kV from GS6 Substation



2. What areas does this transmission line crossed/traversed?

The length of the planned part of the transmission line will be about 40km. It will run through areas in the two provinces: Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang provinces. In Kampong Speu province, there are four communes of Khsem Khsant, Trach Tong, Chan Saen, and Mean Chey in Odongk District, and the three communes of Rung Roeang, Monourom and Prambei Mom in Thpong District, while one commune of Kbal Tuek in Tuek Phos district of Kampong Chhnang province. The planned alignment of the transmission line can be seen in the Map in

this information leaflet.

Table 1: Commune/District/Province was traversed by the Transmission Line Route

No.	Commune	District	Province	Length (km)
1	Khsem Khsan	Odongk	Kampong Speu	37.76
2	Trach Tong			
3	Chant Saen			
4	Mean Chey			
5	Monourom	Thpong		
6	Rung Roeang			
7	Prambei Morn			
8	Kbal Tuek	Tuek Phos	Kampong Chhnang	2.24

3. What are the components and their readiness status?

The specifications which has related to land acquisition for the transmission line are following:

- Total length of the route is approx. 40km;
- In each the power tower interval of 350m;
- Transmission line COI width is 20m (10m on each side of the midline);
- Land acquisition for each tower is 225 square meter (m²) (15m X 15m); and
- Estimated number of tower is 116;
- No structures or trees higher than 3m will be allowed within this zone;
- Land owners will be compensated upon a value market prices and be agreed upon during land acquisition negotiations.

A 400m wide buffer zone, 200m on each side of the transmission line mid-line will be a special area with impacts mainly during the transmission line construction.

4. What are the scope of land acquisition and resettlement and likely impacts?

Solar Park: Permanent acquisition of 100 ha land is needed for construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60 MW of solar plant capacity in the park, located in the border area between Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Province. EDC is in the process of negotiation with the land owner in order to acquire all the required land.

Land acquisition for transmission line power tower poles: The power transmission line is planned to run through Thpong and Odongk Districts in Kampong Speu Province and a small part up to the solar park in Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos District in Kampong Chhnang Province. Land is needed on a permanent basis for power tower poles along the 40 km long 230 kV power transmission line from GS6 to the solar park. The EDC will purchase the required land plots for their full value and thus, in the future, have full land use control and access over the land under the towers.

Transmission Line Right-of-way: The feasibility study assessment was undertaken for a 20 m Right-of-way (ROW), within which land could be continued to be used by land owners but the height of vegetation and structures should be restricted. The identified land types within a 20 m ROW in each commune are as seen in Table 1 for the 40 km of the transmission line.

Based on EDC's Technical Standards, a ROW of 20 m (10 m on each side of the midline) will be applied for the transmission line. Land within the ROW will not be permanently acquired but will apply restrictions such as limited height of trees and structures/buildings within the ROW to 3 meters. Owners will continue using the land within the ROW, therefore, EDC will compensate land owners 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions. Affected trees and crops will be compensated at their full value at replacement cost.

Table 2: Land Affected by the Project

Infrastructure Type	Land requirements
Phase I – 60 MW	100 ha
Phase II – remaining capacity up to 100 MW	150 ha
40 km transmission line ROW – 20 m (10 m each side of centerline), between the new solar park pooling substation and existing grid substation GS6	117 ha only temporary disturbance during construction and maintenance.
Transmission line tower footings	3 ha
Access roads to solar park site (ROW – 5.5 m, approximate)	3-4 km (land requirement included in park)

5. What are the objectives of the proposed Project?

The proposed National Solar Park Project will support the construction of solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants in Cambodia, and address the country's need to: (i) expand low-cost power generation, (ii) diversify the power generation mix and increase the percentage of clean energy in its generation mix in line with its stated greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, and (iii) expand the use of competitive tenders and other global best practices in the sector.

6. What is the cut-off date for eligibility?

The cut-off date is the date established by RGC/EDC that establishes the eligibility of the affected households/affected persons (AH/AP) for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance under the proposed Project. Only those AHs who are located in the COI or lose their assets before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land after the cut-off date will be ineligible for receiving compensation. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets after the cut-off-date will not be compensated.

A census and an Inventory of Loss (IOL) will be conducted soon after the current public consultation with the affected communities is completed to determine the potential AHs and preliminarily identify affected land and non-land assets. The cut-off-date will be the last date on which the inventory of loss (IOL) is completed. The IOL will determine the list of AHs who will be eligible for compensation for their loss of land and non-land assets.

7. What is the detailed measurement survey and when will it be conducted?

The detailed measurement survey (DMS) is a detailed survey and measurement of all affected assets including land, houses and structures, shops, crops and trees of all the AHs. It will be conducted for each AH to record and agree on all the AH's losses. The survey will also collect information and data on socioeconomic status, sources of livelihood, income, etc. This is carried out in the presence of the AH and witnessed by a commune or village official. The DMS will be the basis for the calculation of the compensation package for each AH.

The DMS will be carried out after the proposed Project is approved by the ADB. The AHs and local authorities will be informed prior to the commencement of this activity.

8. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

Households/People affected by the proposed Project are entitled to receive compensation for affected assets under the following key compensation principles:

- Provisions of fair and just compensation in advance;
- Full compensation paid before expropriation or clearance;
- Compensation is based on the replacement costs of lost assets at market prices that will be determined by an independent consultant through replacement cost study (RCS) without any deductions made for depreciation, salvage materials and transaction costs.

EDC/SEPRO has confirmed that: added to the land acquisition for the transmission line power tower poles, EDC aims to compensate 30% of the land value and the trees growing over 3 m in height for their full value within a ROW of 20 m, 10 m on each side of the transmission line midline. The LARP budget is accordingly calculated for:

- The land acquisition for an estimated 116 power towers along a total length of 40 km of the transmission line and full compensation of the trees growing on that land,
- 30% compensation of the land value within a 20 m wide ROW (the land to be purchased for the power towers at an interval of 300-350m deducted),
- Full value compensation for trees growing over 3 m in height within the 30 m ROW.

9. How will the replacement cost be decided and compensation calculated?

The payment for compensation will be made based on the market value or replacement cost of the lost assets without deduction being made for salvage materials, depreciation or transaction costs. A Replacement Cost Study (RCS) will be carried out by a local qualified independent consultant with the necessary experience in asset valuation to determine the prevailing market rates. This will be done at the time of the DMS. The RCS consultant will carry out a detailed analysis of the market rates for all types of assets prevailing in the proposed Project area and prepare the unit rates for each category of the loss asset. These will be used to calculate the replacement value. The EDC/SEPRO will select the RCS consultant before the commencement of DMS.

10. Who do I contact in case I need clarifications or have a problem/complaint?

At this stage of preparing the proposed Project, the contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the address below who can provide you with clarifications on the proposed Project related technical issues. At this point in time, the eligibility, loss of assets, the DMS and the compensation packages have not been decided and hence any complaints relating to them will not be entertained.

11. If there will be disagreements or problems that arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical and general project-related disputes, do I have the right to voice out my complaint??

If APs disagree with assistance options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance redress mechanism has been established for the project as follows:

STEP 1: Present your complaint or grievance in writing to the Village or Commune Chief. He/she will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint and also to advise the Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit of EDC. If after 15 days you do not hear from the Village or Commune Chief, or if you are not satisfied with the decision taken by the first stage, you may bring the complaint to the District Office.

STEP 2: The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot solve in this stage, the District office will bring the case to Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.

STEP 3: Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meet you and tries to resolve the situation. Within 30 days of your grievance submission the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit of EDC and to you.

STEP 4 (The Final Stage): The affected households could address their complaints to the court. All the complaints in the above stage will be not disturb or abandon the implementation of the project.

*If you have further queries and suggestions, please call or see us at:
EDC – Electricité du Cambodge, address #2, St. Preah Yukunthor, Wat Phnom, Khan Daun
Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Tel: 023 723 971 or 023 427 626; Fax: 023 426 593*

Annex 6: Decision on Establishment of Provincial Complaint Solving Committees Kampong Speu province

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

TRANSLATE BY PIC

Kampong Speu Provincial Administration

Number 118/20 SSR

[stamp of Kampong Speu EDC
incoming letter dated 23rd October
2020]

Decisions

On

Establishment the Complaints Solving Committee to settle impacts on buildings, households, land, and fruits trees, caused by the project of 230kV Power Transmission Lines connecting from the Northern Phnom Penh Substation (GS6) to the solar power substation in Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province

Governor of Kampong Speu Provincial Board

- Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 6th September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 promulgating the law on organizing and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24th May 2008 promulgating the law on the administration of Capital, Provinces, Cities-Towns, Districts and Khan
- Referring to the letter No. 8595 LS.AK.PYK dated 22nd November 2019 of EDC
- According to the necessity required by the Kampong Speu Provincial Administration

Decision

Article 1: Established the Complaints Solving Committee to cooperate in settling impacts on buildings, households, land, and fruits trees of the people, plus socio-environment impacts caused by the project of 230kV Power Transmission Lines connecting from the Northern Phnom Penh Substation (GS6) in Kampong Speu Province to the solar power substation in Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province, consisting of the following members:

1.	Mr. Kang Vannaro	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman
2.	Mr. Keo Kuchsey	Provincial Administration Director	Vice-chairman
3.	Mr. Thorn Buntha	Provincial Economy and Finance Dpt Director	Vice-chairman
4.	Mr. Binh Chiv Tong	Provincial Mines and Energy Dpt Director	Vice-chairman
5.	Maj.Gen.Sam Samuon	Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
6.	Brig.Gen. Chu Sarun	Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
7.	Mr. Tab Malay	Prov. Dept of Land Manag Urban Pln Constr	Member

8. Mr. Su Sunthara	Prov. Dept of Publ Works and Transpt. Director	Member
9. Ieng Dam	Prov. Dept of Rural Development Director	Member
10. Suos Sophal	Acting Director of Provincial Environment Dpt	Member
11. Mr. Klot Ketya	Head of Provincial EDC	Member
12. Mr. Kiev Leang Kia	Thpong District Governor	Member
13. Mr. Nguon Veasna	Udong District Governor	Member
14. Mr. Bun Sambath	Inter-sectorial Office of Provincial Hall Director	Member
15. Heads of Communes and Villages involved		Member

Article 2:

This Complaints Solving Committee has the following duties:

1. Guide and explain the people impacted about the process of making the action plan and the schedule of their resettlement
2. Guide and explain people the content of complaints in accordance with the action plan document for resettlement to the people impacted by the development project
3. Explain them the policy for determining the right to receive compensation
4. Receive complaints from people and solve it timely
5. Make a regular report on the day of 15 the situation and work progress of the complaints committee. On the other hand, continually report to the his excellency chairman after any project impacts complaints are solved
6. Start receiving complaints after completing compensation

Article 3:

Works Carrying Out of the Complaints Solving Committee:

- In the process of complaints solving, it should check and verify the problems against the impact management policy to ensure the accountability and transparency in responding to the concerns and requests of the impacted people
- In order to respond to this goal, the complaints solving mechanism must follow the following four-stage procedure:

Stage 1: the impacted people can request negotiation with the inter-ministerial committee working group and the provincial sub-committee or submit complaints to the chief of village, chief of commune or chief of Sangkat. If there is no solution within 14 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

Stage 2: the impacted people can submit complaints to the relevant commune/Sangkat authorities. If there is no solution within 15 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

Stage 3: provincial complaints solving committee to check and solve it with the relevant parties. If there is no solution within 30 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

Stage 4 (final stage): the people can submit their complaints to the court. Complaints in the above stages will not be able to interrupt or suspend the project implementation

Article 4:

Any provisions that are contrary to this decision shall be considered repealed

Article 5:

Provincial administration, police commissioner, gendarmerie commander, all relevant institutions, departments, units, and the members as stipulated in the article 1 shall implement this decision effectively from the date of this signature.

Kampong Speu, 22nd October 2020

Provincial Governor

[Stamp of Kampong Speu Provincial Administration]

Vey Samnang

Copy for:

- Office of the Council of Ministers
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Electricity Authority of Cambodia (for information)
- As article 1 (to implement)
- Documents-Chronology

Kampong Chhnang

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA Nation Religion King

(Logo)

Kompong Chhnang Provincial Administration
N. 065/21 SSR

Decision

On

Establishment of Grievance Settlement Commission for Implementation of the Works in Addressing on Impacts on affected Structures, Houses, Land and Fruit Trees Caused by 230 kV transmission line project connecting GS6 Substation north of Phnom Penh to Tuek Phos Solar Substation in Kompong Chhnang Province

Governor of Kompong Chhnang Province

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
- Having seen the Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0508/017, dated 24 May, 2008, promulgating the Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans,
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0817/506, dated 02 August, 2017, on the Appointment of Governor of Kompong Chhnang Province within the same jurisdiction,
- Having seen the Sub-Decree No. 216 Ankr, dated 14 December, 2009, on the Roles, Duties and Work Relations among district and provincial councils and governors,
- Referring to the letter No. 8594 LS.EDC.P.Y.K, dated 22 November, 2019 of the Electricité of Cambodia - EDC,
- Referring to the necessity of Kampong Chhnang Provincial Administration,

Hereby Decided

Article 1:

To establish Grievance Settlement Commission for cooperation in addressing on impacts on affected Structures, houses, land and local people's fruit trees caused by 230 KV transmission line project connecting GS6 Substation north of Phnom Penh to Tuek Phos Solar Substation in Kompong Chhnang Province with the following composition:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1. H.E Srun Samrithy | Deputy Provincial Governor | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Khim Channoen | Deputy Director of Provincial Administration | Vice Chairman |
| 3. Brigadier General Sothy Moniroth, | Deputy Provincial Police Commissioner | Member |
| 4. Lieutenant Colonel Hang Socheat, | Deputy Commander of the Provincial Gendarmerie | Member |



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36645 (English/Ministry)

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submitted for translation purposes.
RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director of GO Co., Ltd.
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



5. Mr. Ouk Ros	Director of Provincial Department of Mines and Energy	Member
6. Mr. SOM Socheata,	Director of National Assembly-Senate Relations,	Member
7. Mr. Ly Sophea	Director of Provincial Department of Land	Member
8. Mr. Chhay Leaphea	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Member
9. Mr. Morn Phalla,	Director of Provincial Department of Environment,	Member
10. Mr. Ngln Hun,	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Member
11. Mr. Sok Thuok,	Director of Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts,	Member
12. Mr. Tith Vongvisal	Director of Provincial Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation	Member
13. Mr. Van Bunthat	Director of Provincial Inter-Sectoral Department	Member
14. Mr. Hang Pisey	Director of Provincial Department of Planning and Investment	Member
15. Mr. Khut Chhai	Chief of Provincial Office of Construction and Development	Member
16. Relevant District Governors		Member
17. Bureau Chief of relevant Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction		Member
18. Concerned Village Chiefs and Commune Chiefs		Members

Article 2:

Grievance Settlement Commission shall perform the following duties:

1. Introduce and explain the affected people about the process of preparing the action plan and time for their resettlement,
2. Introduce and explain the affected people about the mechanism of filing complaints by following the book for implementation of the resettlement action plan for those people affected by development projects,
3. Explain the affected people about policies in order to determine the eligibility for compensation,
4. Receive and timely resolve all complaints from the affected people,
5. Make a monthly report on every 15th of the month to understand the ongoing situation and work performance of the Grievance Settlement Commission, and subsequently report to the chairman of the Commission all cases solved in relation to the project.
6. Start to receive complaints after the compensation payment has been completed.

Article 3:

The work of the Grievance Settlement Commission shall be implemented as follows:

- During the course of resolving all complaints, the Commission shall check and verify in accordance with the resettlement policies to ensure the accountability and transparency in response to all concerns and suggestions from the affected people,
- To this end, the mechanism of grievance settlement should be implemented in four steps of the procedure as follows:
 - A. **First Stage:** The affected people could ask for a negotiation with working group of Inter-Ministerial Commission and provincial sub-committee or submit complaints to relevant chiefs of villages and communes/Sangkats. If there is no solution within 14 working days, the affected people can proceed with the complaints to the next level of authority.
 - B. **Second Stage:** The affected people can submit all the complaints to the commune/Sangkat and district level of authority. If there is no solution within 15 working days, the affected people can proceed with the next level of authority.



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RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director of GO Co., Ltd.
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



- C. **Third Stage:**The Provincial Grievance Settlement Commission will monitor and settle all complaints with all relevant parties. If there is no solution within 30 working days, the affected people can further refer the case to the court.
- D. **Fourth Stage(the Final Stage):**The affected people could submit their complaints to the court. All the complaints brought in any of the above steps will not in any manner disturb or suspend the implementation of the project.

Article 4:

Any provisions contrary to this Decision shall be abrogated.

Article 5:

Director and Deputy Director of the Provincial Administration, all concerned departments and units and those listed in **Article 1** shall implement this Decision in a high effective manner from the date of its signature.

*Thursday, 13th waning moon day of the lunar month of Phalkun,
Year of the Pig, the second era of Tosaka, 2564 B.E*

Kompong Chhnang, 11 March 2021

Provincial Governor
(Signature and Stamp)

CHHOUR CHANDOEUN

Recipients:

- Ministry of Interior
- EDC
- Provincial council "for information"
- As mentioned in Article 1 "for implementation"
- File - Archive



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RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director of GO Co., Ltd.
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



Annex 7: DMS Questionnaire Form**National Solar Park Project****For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan****For Approved Transmission Line of Section 3****Inventory of Loss Assets and Compensation Questionnaire****DMS number:**.....

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

Name of the asset holder (Head of HH).....Sex.....Owner.....Tenant.....

<i>Description</i>	<i>Type/Unit</i>	<i>Area of land acquisition (m²)</i>	<i>Unit Cost (USD/m²)</i>	<i>Total amount of Compensation (USD/Riel)</i>
1. Land				
Residential land (Power Tower-PT)				
Residential land (Corridor of Impact-COI)				
Commercial/Industrial land (PT)				
Commercial/Industrial land (COI)				
Plantation land (PT)				
Plantation land (COI)				
Paddy land (PT)				
Paddy land (COI)				
2. Types of affected trees				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

3. Types of affected structure				
.....				
.....				
.....				
4. Types of other affected real estates				
.....				
.....				
.....				
5. Other special assistance (cash)				
5.1. Cash allowance for Vulnerable AHs				
Female HH, Disable HHH, Older HHH (who are 60-year-old above)				
5.2. Cash allowance for transportation/relocation				
Dismantle small shop, rice hut, livestock				
Relocate main structure backward but within the same location				
Relocate house or main structure within the same village.				
Relocate house or main structure to another village.				
5.3. Cash allowance for living				
Small house less than 60 m ² using simple /cheap construction materials or type of house from..... to moving backward but in the same location.				
Small house less than 60 m ² using simple/cheap construction materials or type of house from..... to relocated to another location/place which is far away from the current location.				

House more than 60 m ² using high quality/ expensive construction materials or type of house from..... to moving backward but in the same location.				
House more than 60 m ² using high quality/ expensive construction materials or type of house from..... to relocated to another location/place which is far away from the current location.				
Total Amount:.....				
Total amount in written:				

The owner

EDC Representative

Provincial subcommittee

Name:.....

Name:.....

Name:.....

Seen and Approved

Chief of Commune

Annex 8: SES Questionnaire Form

National Solar Park Project For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan For Approved Transmission Line of Section 3

DMS Number:.....

Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

1. Location:

1.1. Interview Location:

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

Interviewer.....Name of supervisor.....

Responder.....Nickname.....

Name of Head HH.....Nickname.....

Name of spouse.....Nickname.....

Head of HH is Widow ☐ Older (60 years old or above) ☐ Disable ☐

1.2. Impact/Affected Location:

Tower Number.....or between the tower.....to tower.....

Cordon number: X.....Y.....

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

How far the affected location from road.....M, next to road with width.....M, no close to any road.....

2. Background of the HHH (In case the absence of HHH, the interviewee can respond on behave of the HHH but she/he must be more than 18 years old)

2.1. Age.....

2.2. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

2.3. Ethnicity.....Nationality.....

2.4. Language: Mother tongue.....Second language.....

2.5. Education:

1) Illiteracy.

2) No schooling/did not attend formal education but know how to read and write.

3) Primary school incomplete

4) Primary school completed

5) Lower Secondary.

6) High School

7) University/College (Graduate)

8) Postgraduate.

9) Primary or secondary Vocational course.

2.6. Occupation:

First Occupation	Second Occupation	Third Occupation

3. Economic Profile of AHs:

3.1. Number of household members by age

- 0-14 years old _____ Male _____ Female
- 15 - 65 years old _____ Male _____ Female
- Over 65 years old _____ Male _____ Female
- Total.....persons

3.2. What are main income sources of the family?

First source	Second source	Third source

3.3. From last month, how much total your income (Cash and other products)

Income	In Riels	In USD
First income source		
Second income source		
Third income source		
Other income source		
Total per month		

3.4. How is percentage (%) of your income by type per month?

% of first income source	% of second income source	% of third income source	% of other income source	Total
				100 %

4. Knowledge and Opinion Toward the Project:

4.1. Do you know about the construction of the transmission line of the project? Yes ☐ No ☐

4.1.1. If yes, from what sources of information?

1	EDC Resettlement Committee	5	Newspapers
2	Radio/TV	6	Provincial sub-committee
3	Neighbors	7	Do not know
4	NGO	8	Other, specify.....

4.1.2. Do you know how long the COI of the Transmission line?

LeftM
RightM
TotalM

4.1.3. Do you know this project (construction of the transmission line) will impact on your assets?

Yes, impact ☐. No impact ☐. Do not know ☐

5. Land Information:

5.1. What kind of your land that will be impacted under the COI of the transmission line?

Paddy land ☐ Plantation Land ☐ Commercial/Industrial land ☐ Resident land ☐

5.2. Affected land:

0.2. Affected land.

Type of Land	Total Landholding in the affected area (m ²)	Landholding in other area (m ²)	Land Tenure since	Affected Land		
				Length (m)	Width (m)	Total (m ²)
<u>Land for Power Tower</u>						
Paddy Land						
Plantation Land						
Commercial/Industrial Land						
Resident Land						
<u>Land within the COI</u>						
Paddy Land						
Plantation Land						
Commercial/Industrial Land						
Resident Land						
TOTAL						

6. Affected House and Other Structures

6.1. What kind of your structures or parts of the structures are impacted by the project?

Home ☐ Home and shop ☐ Kitchen/Bathroom ☐ Balcony ☐ warehouse ☐ Cattery/Restaurant ☐

Craft/Workshop ☐ Small shop in front of the house/on road's COI ☐ Livestock ☐ Other, specify.....

N	Kind of Structure (Fill out by the supervisor)	Number of Floors	Construction Materials				Total floor area (m ²)	Total affected floor area (m ²)
			Roof	Wall	Floor	Pillar		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

6								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6.2. The interviewer has to calculate total affected floor area in (%) to the total floor area for house or other main structures

N	Functioning of the Structures	Total floor areas (m ²)	Total affected floor areas (m ²)	% of affected floor area
1	Home for living			
2	Home for living and shop			
3	Warehouse			
4	Cattery/Restaurant/Guesthouse			
5	Craft/Workshop			
6	Other main structures, specify.....			

7. Other Affected Real Estates:

N	Types of Real Estates	Unit	Quantity
1	Drilled well		
2	Pump well		
3	Wooden fence/Stone pillar with wire (m)		
4	Cement fence (Brick & stone) (m)		
5	Tomb		
6	Concreted sow/ground floor (m ²)		
7	Other, specify.....		
Total:			

8. Affected Trees/Affected Vegetation:

N	Trees/Vegetation	Unit	Quantity			Distance from centerline of COI (m)
			Big	Medium	Small	

Head of HH

Spouse

Representative of head of HH

EDC Working Group

Provincial sub-committee

Chief of Village

Annex 9: Grievance Registration Logbook

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOGBOOK

Project: National Solar Park Project for the Transmission line and Substation in the province of Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu.

ADB Loan No. 3789 – CAM (COL)

Location: Kampong Speu/Kampong Chhnang Provinces

Grievance Focal Person:

Type of Grievance:

A Inquiry, clarification, suggestion, request

B Complaint regarding alleged breach of the ADB's SPS (2009) or Public Communication Policy 2011

C Allegation of fraud or corruption

D Natural flooding


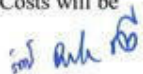
SOC Social

ENV Environment

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOGBOOK

No.	Name of Affected Person	Affected Person Contact Details (Address, telephone)	Type	Location of impact (village name)	Grievance Summary (describe issue/inquiry raised)	Date of Screening of EDC/SEPRO	Resolution/ Agreed
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

Annex 10: Letter to ADB on the COI Justification of Transmission Line of the Project

		KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING
ELECTRICITÉ DU CAMBODGE Ref: 3817 EDC-CPD		
		Phnom Penh, 31 May , 2021
To :	Mr. Toru Kubo Director Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines	
Tel :	+63 2 632 4444	
Subject :	Clarification on EDC's policy related to compensation cost for high voltage transmission line project.	
Dear Mr. Toru Kubo,		
<p>We would like to inform you that in 2017, EDC revised our policy related to resettlement and compensation for high voltage transmission line projects. While the prior policy did not compensate affected people for the affected rice paddy and plantations fields, the new policy provides adequate benefits to all affected people for the affected lands. The policy also differentiates between a Right of Way (ROW) and a narrower, Corridor of Impact (COI). While the ROW is the overall land that is being considered for the transmission line, the COI represents a small portion within the ROW where the direct impacts are expected. Details on the ROW and COI set asides, and related compensation amounts that are applicable is provided below:</p>		
<p>1. 115 kV high voltage transmission line Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The land to be acquired for the tower location within the COI is compensated 100% and neither the COI, nor the wider ROW is acquired, and the easement fees specified below are being paid to offset the restrictions imposed. Costs will be determined through a Replacement Cost Study (RCS).▪ A COI of 15 m (7.50m on each side from a central tower/pole), would apply. Within the COI, an easement fee of 30 % of the land value would be paid for all privately owned land and 100% compensation will be paid for houses and other structures. Costs will be determined through RCS.▪ The ROW would be equal or greater than 15 m (≥ 7.50m on each side from a central tower/pole) 100 % compensation will be paid for all tall fruit trees and other trees, which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut down. No compensation is provided for the land. Costs will be determined through RCS.		
<p>2. 230 kV high voltage transmission line Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The land to be acquired for the power towers within the COI is compensated 100% and neither the COI, nor the wider ROW is acquired, and the easement fees specified below are being paid to offset the restrictions imposed. Costs will be determined through RCS.▪ A COI of 20 m (10 m on each side from a central tower/pole), would apply. Within the COI, an easement fee of 30 % of the land value would be paid for all privately owned land and 100% compensation will be paid for houses and other structures. Costs will be determined through RCS.		
<small>Electricité du Cambodge: #2, St. Preah Yukunthor, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Duan Penh, Phnom Penh</small>		<small>Phone: (855) 23 723 971 – 724 771</small> 

- The ROW would be equal or greater than 20 m (≥ 10 m on each side from a central tower/pole) 100 % compensation will be paid for all tall fruit trees and other trees, which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut down. No compensation is provided for the land. Costs will be determined through RCS.
3. High voltage transmission line projects constructed on ROW of public road or public land:
As per the national technical standards for safe operation of transmission lines and minimization of socio-economic impacts, when high voltage transmission line with narrow towers made of steel or concrete poles are installed in the ROW of public roads, and which are at a safe distance from houses and structures, no compensation will be provided. This is because the tower/pole and transmission line infrastructure are located on public land. In addition, based on the construction law of The Royal Government of Cambodia, all structure must maintain a safe distance from the boundary of private property. If there are fruit trees that are on private property that need to be cut as they might affect the functioning of the transmission line, in such cases, due compensation based on RCS will be paid.
 4. For the existing houses and other structures beyond the COI but within the ROW:
In general, there is no requirement to relocate houses/structures beyond the COI. In special case (rare case), where relocation of those asset is required, EDC will apply the compensation as per process and procedure used as within the affected assets along the COI.

Therefore, EDC would appreciate your acknowledgement of EDC's policy related to resettlement and compensation payments, and we intend to apply this policy for the National Solar Park Project and Grid Reinforcement Project.



Sincerely yours,
KEO ROTTANAK
Minister attached to the Prime Minister.
Managing Director of EDC *Keo Rottanak*

Handwritten initials/signature